ABS OR DISTEMPER.
English.—I have to advise you petent veterinary surgeon,—a m't do,—because a surgical an be performed only by one dicient skill and anatomical be necessary. According to I have to conclude that the re filled with matter. If so, ened. Veterinarias.

ised Love Hangs Herself at

deville. W. Va.

match to The Tribune.

Aug. 11.—Moundville, W.

the of a suicide of a rather

ar this forenoon between 10

liss Rosanna Crow, the vic
a year, and up until last

gthe addresses of a young man

ighboring town. About a

matinued his visits to Miss

o understand that he was

another woman. This ino understand that he was another woman. This inery depressing effect upon the room most of the time, or return the visits of her ming her parents announced titend camp-meeting, a short undville, and tried to induce accompany them. She rether in charge of the house, departure sne procured a oing a short distance into the nd of the rope over the limb ping upon a stump, tied the her neck. She then stepped slowly choked to death, ew hours plater, the body eless. She was a beautiful girl, and her melancholy fate sensation in the community rell known and highly re-

a bill Saturday, complaining rank Coolidge, has ever since 76 been in the habit of pound-and has also refused to pro-the thinks she can take better e than by trusting to the pre-a husband, if a court will only

a is also disappointed in the min N. McCullor as a wife, as noder of whisky than of him. I may be allowed to give all former and let him alone, array granted a decree of diam from Samuel Wickham on enness and adultery; and to in W. Miller for cruelty,—the lowed to resame her maiden is.

ell was Saturday appointed. Mott. C. D. Lusk of Charles les Wilmoth of William H. mil for \$500.
bosen at 10 a.m. for Emanuel 7 Thomas B. James.
ting in the case of R. H. Mayer the same hour.
Co. sued Francis Agnew Setth filed a bill against A. G. chaum, August Werner, and to foreclose a trust deed for of the N.W. % and the S. % of & of Sec. 11, 37, 13, an a suit for \$2,500 against

UDGMENTS.

NFESSIONS.—Levy Rosenfeld vs.

100.—W. J. Gilbert vs. Ormas

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1010. DEATHS.

Aidine square, Sunday, Aug. 11, rankie Lathrop, infant son of Resseguie, aged 15 months and

Via.

Depris please copy.

mma B., infant daughter of York, aged 9 months.

E. 219 Fark-av., on Tuesday, months and 6 days.

7. 12. 4t 2 o'clock p. m., from all friends are invited without g. 11. Miss Maggle Smith, aged

AYER-MEETING TO-DAY IN 48 Madisou-st., will be lead by dject: "Despising the Word." F COMPANY F. FIRST IN-TON SALES.

GORE & CO., CIAL Aug. 13, 1878,

Hardware, iministrator. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

day Auction Sale es, & slippers,

ll be a fine, well-se-f the best grades of goods for the Fall GEO. P. GORE & CO.. RS, LONG & CO.,

NEOUS BOOKS, UCTION, Aug. 13, at 10 o'clock, at stores LONG & CO., Auctioneers. TRADE SALE.

VOOLENS, CLOTH-PS, SHOES, &c., at 9:30 o'clock a. m. , at stores LONG & CO., Auctioneers CIGARS, DESKS,

ERCHANDISE,

FURNITURE

OMEROY & CO., g. 18, at 9:80 a. m.,

ITURE.

First-class Dealer.

Easy Chairs, Lounges, SoCarpets, General Household,
FOMEROY & CO., Auctrs. NDERS & CO.,

S, & SLIPPERS

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

The Governor and military staff and the Gov-

ernor's Guards go in a special coach over the Chicago & Alton to attend the soldiers' reunion at Mount Vernon on Wednesday and Thurs-

day.

The State Auditor to-day registered \$25,000 in railroad bonds, issued by the Town of Mascoutah, St. Clair County.

CASUALTIES.

ALLURED TO HER DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Is., Aug. 12.—A terrible acc

occurred at Lacrosse, Hancock County, Ill., or

man lost her life, and her brother was seriously

that Miss Coleman put a lot of coal oil into

surned about the hands and arms. It appears

dish, raised the lid of the stove in which a fire

was burning, and threw the coal oil into the fire. A flash instantly followed, and the flames

communicated with oil in the vessel which

she held in her hand. She dropped

the vessel, spattering some of the burning

fluid on her clothing, which caught fire, and

bly surned that she died five hours afterwards

AN EXPERIMENT BY PEPPER.

mains thirty minutes for dinner. To-day the

ngine was left standing on the track as usual

while the engineer and fireman went to a house

about 100 yards distant to get their meal. They had been gone but a short time when a man named A.

Pepper puiled the pin connecting the engine with the train, climbed into the cab, and pulled the throttle wide open. The engine shot down the track like an arrow until it reached a curve

the track like an arrow until it reached a curve about a mile distant, when it jumped the track, rolled over on its side, and became a complete wreck. Pepper was instantly killed. What his motive was for so strange a deed is a mystery. He had at one time been a well-to-do farmer, but had squandered his means by dissipation. Some of the citizens think he chose that as a method of committing suicide; others, that it was a half-crazy, half-drunken freak.

THE WALLINGFORD WIND.

MERIDEN, Conn., Aug. 12.—Freddie Mittle-wood, aged 13, one of the injured at Wailing-

citizens of Wallingford was appointed this even-ing to receive and disburse all contributions for the aid of the sufferers by the recent tor-nado. Stamford has sent \$200, and one church in New Britain yesterday contributed \$400. The New York, New Haven & Harrford Rail-

road has ordered its agents to sell tickets to Wallingford and return at half-fare Wednesday

MINGO JUNCTION.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 12. - The railroad

laughter investigation ended to-day without

outting the blame upon any one in particular

the disaster was the result of gross carelessnes

this morning, and, after a brief examination, discharged from custody, on the ground that there is no law in Ohio covering the specific offense with which he was charged. The result of the inquiry meets with almost universal control of the inquiry meets with almost universal con-

UNDER THE WHEELS.

East Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 12. John Shay

aged 13, son of a widow woman, was run over by a car switching at the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway station this afternoon, crushing his leg and arm. He lived three hours. He had been warned off the track.

FATAL FALL.

Special Dispatch to Tac Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 12.—This morning a son

of S. Vington, a clothing merchant of Marion,

was thrown from a pony, and had his neck

WASHINGTON.

Campaign Funds-Population of the District

-President Hayes Coming West.-The Chi-mese Embassy.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

view with Mr. Foster, he is reported as saving that his Committee was receiving a good deal of money from the Interior Department; that

Secretary Schurz, and, in fact, all the Cabinet

officers, had contributed for campaign expenses.

A census has just been completed by the Dis-

officers, had contributed for campaign expenses. A census has just been completed by the District authorities, showing the population to be 161,784, an intrease of nearly 21,000 since 1870. This addition is chiefly colored.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12,—President Hayes has accepted the invitation of the Minnesota State Fair Association, and will attend the twentieth annual fair, to be held at St. Paul from the 2d to the 7th of September. It is the intention of President Hayes to visit his home in Fremont, O., the last of this month, and then go to St. Paul via Chicago on the evening of the 3d of September. If agreeable to the guests, there will be an excursion to the Red River of the North and across the great piants of Dakota. The reception of the Chinese Embassy here next September will not be exceptionally elaborate. The Chinese Ambassador and suite will be received by the President and Cabinet in the same manner other foreign Ambassadors a ereceived. The President does not anticipate any trouble in being able to convince the Embassy to take the same view he maintains on the subject of Chinese immigration, and it is not thought China is opposed to the limitation of the emigration of her people to this country. Minister Seward will be here at the time of the Embassy's visit, and will facilitate the transaction of business between the representatives of the United States and China.

THE NAVAL REGISTER

the United States and China.

THE NAVAL REGISTER

just issued shows the total number of officers in all branches of the Navy and Marine Corps, active and retired, 2.067.

Four per cent subscriptions to-day, \$1,886,300. Webb C. Hayes will be married early in the fall to a young lady of Fremont, and will settle there.

The Marquis Devilla Mantilla, the Spanish Minister, has taken his formal leave to go on leave of absence for three or four months. Count Brunetti will act as Charge d'Affaires during the Minister's absence.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

New York, Aug. 12.—Work on the East River bridge has been suspended for want of appropriation, and 500 men discharged.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 12.—The probabilities

thus far.

VOLUME XXXIX.

ARTISTIC TAILORING. REMEMBER

OUR

ENDS SEPT. 1 NEXT.

Our SELECTIONS of Choice Woolens for AU-TUMN AND WINTER are now in.

Trousers, - \$10 upwards. suits, - - - \$40 upwards. overcoats, - \$35 upwards.

Prices Very Low! Standard the Highest!

ELY & CO., Tailors, 163 & 165 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe.

HO! FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

Additional Attractions. LETGEN'S FULL CORNET BAND PROF. NELSONS VAUGHAN'S ORCHESTRA

Bave been engaged to accompany the renowned Palac PEERLESS puring her entire round trip, leaving here on THU pay, Aug. 15, at 8 p. m. No pains have been sp to matethis one of the most enjoyable and plea

t Upper-Cabin Steamer. JOSEPH L. HURD. sere on SATURDAY, Aug. 24, at 8 p. m. come may be secured in advance at the office LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN, 72 Market-st. Managers Lake Sup. People's Line Stmrs

We have for sale the right to make and sell in the state of littinow, Indiana. Michigan. Connecticut. California, one of the most neerli faventions of the gas, viz: Shaw's Portable Pire Escape. It is simple, inexpensive, safe, weight but 4/2 pounds can be careful in a satchet, managed by a child, and satchet used by the contract of the satchet. The satchet is a satchet of the satchet of trunk. Of the many inventions for this purpose the "Shaw" unquestionably has the lead of practicability and inexpensiveness, affording the satisfactory profit. Liberal seems to party able and willing to handle either the city of Chicago or any of the territory named.

FOR SALE-BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY COMPANY.

The office of this Company has been removed to Room in No. 132 LaSaile-st., northwest corner of LaSaile open which they can procure lots, by a visit to its dee. Take elevator.

OPTICIANS. MANANSE, OPTICIAN. Tribune Building



ORIENTAL SHIRTS or piece 12c COLLARS or dos 35c CUFFS pr dos 35c CUFFS pr dos 70c These are our Specialty and are done equal to new. Sent by mail or C. O. D.

405 W. Madison-st | 420 W. Randolph | 111 Clark-st. EDUCATIONAL MISS HOWELLS,

MISS LATIMER, her School Sept. 16, at 814 Michigan-av. cor-MRS. PUTNAM will have charge of the Kindergarten. JENNINGS SEMINARY, AURORA, ILL.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE TIMES.
See full advertisement in next Saturday's issue of the ribune.

MARTIN E. CADY, Principal. MISCELLANEOUS.

BANTING'S SYSTEM OF REDUCING IT given in full is "De La Banta's Advice to Ladies. How to Device the Figure."

"I am fully prepared to ware the public that there is no drug known which possesses this property of reducing fesh. "Banting's System, with its different modifications, is the only one yet discovered which can have the destred effect. Anything else means danger to the constitution if not to life."—Dr. N. F. Cooke on Nise Latimer's death, in Sunday's Tribune.

DE LA BANTA & CO., 170 State-st. FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New York. DEALERS IN GOLD AND U. S. BONDS. Buy and sell on Commission for Cash or on Margin, all securities dealt in at the New York Stock Ex-

Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, BANKER, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, oring and selling Government Bonds. Cook County and City Scrip, Contractors' Vouchers, and selling change on London, Paris, Frankfort, Berlin, Ham-

TO BENT. TO RENT

DENTISTRY.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES. DISSOLUTION.

The courtnership heretofore existing between the small under the firm name and style of Dewey & is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

BENJAMIN F. CRUSBY.

CALCADA AUR. 2, 1878. LOUISA M. DEWEY. The business will be carried on by the undersigned at Kingsbury-st., under the old name of Dewey & Co.
WAREHAM W. CROSBY.

POLITICAL.

Butler as a Lawyer in Harmony with Butler as a Politician.

His Legal Opinion Affirming the Power to Freeze Out the Chinaman.

Bargaining with the Democrats for the Massachusetts Governorship.

The Republicans in the North Carolina Legislature Hold the Balance of Power.

Views of Horatio Seymour on . Social and Financial Questions of the Day.

The Story About Tilden's Intention to Try for the Senatorship.

> BUTLER. NION REGARDING THE CHINESE QUES-

Special Dispatch to The Tribun Boston, Aug. 12 .- The followers of Dennis Kearney are becoming far from satisfied with their hero, whose speeches here and in Lynn are Committee met, eulogized, and shouldered Buter in the following resolution:

Resolved. That we ball with a feeling of unmingled pleasure and delight the announcement of Gen. Butler that he abandons the Republican party, and with open arms we welcome him to the ranks of the people.

The Kearney party is to tender a public re-

ler, and has turned over the balance of its fund for that purpose. Butler has published a reply to the questions put to him by Kearney, with regard to what the City of an Francisco and the State of California may do with the Chinese. BUTLER'S "OPINION"

is that a State cannot prevent or hinder the immigration of Chinamen; that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States has no application to Chinamen, they not being citizens; that a State may debar Chinamen in inland waters from engagement in licensed business, and from using the State courts; that a State cannot lav a capitation tax as a condition precedent to the landing of Chinamen, but may levy whatever discriminating tax it sees fit upon all who are within its territory; that a State may exclude aliens from occupying any portion of territory, and confer on municipalities the power to exclude them; and, finally, that the State has practically unlimited powers to take any measures to deliver itself from the curse of cheap labor. The opinion is chiefly valuable as showing the extent to which Butler, in courting the Irish vote, is willing to affiliate with

THE BARGAIN. n Faneuil Hall. The bargain between him and some of the leaders of the Democratic party is completed. It is understood that he agrees to use his strength to earry three Congressional turn, agree to "fix things" that no nomination be made at their State Convention for Gov-ernor, leaving him a clear field to run against the Republican candidate. He will receive the Greenback nomination, which will be given at

KEARNEY.

THE GREAT ORATOR AMONG THE BEAN-EATERS OF MARBLEHEAD. Special Dispatch to The Tribi NEW YORK, Aug. 12 .- The Sun's Marblehead special says: "The renowned fisherman's town of Marblehead was the scene of great excitement to-night, the occasion being Kearney's peech to the workingmen of this place. Long before the arrival of the great Pacific Coast orator, Abbott's Hall was crowded. Kearney came down from Boston at an early morning hour, and made his appearance et the hall at 8 o'clock. Charles H. Litchman was chosen President, and made an introductory speech, which was loudly applauded. Litchman spoke in favor of the workingmen doing their own thinking, dvocated the Greenback theory, denounced capitalists, emphasized the fact that workingnen were the support of the country, criticized the credit system in this town, and, after the credit system in this town, and, after ridiculing the trustee-process as practiced here, proceeded to culogize Kearnev. Massachusetts, he said, had had a taste of the Chinese question at North Adams. Litchman referred in complimentary terms to Butler, which was received with great applause. Kearney was here introduced, and received with deafening applause."

NORTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12 .- The latest inelligence from the North Carolina election inlicates that the Legislature will stand about as ollows on the Senatorial question: In the House-Vance, 52; Merrimon, 27; leaving the Republicans with 41 votes. In the Senate-Vance, 21; Merrimon, 12; leaving the Repub-publicans with 17 votes. In joint session on the first ballot, Vance will have 73 votes, Merrimon 39, and the Republicans 58. As it will take 86 to elect, the Republicans in the Legislature will have the balance of power, and, if it is impossible for them to elect a Senator, they may dictate who the man shall be.

WISCONSIN.

EIGHTH DISTRICT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 12.—The Republican Con-MILWAUKEE, Aug. 12.—The Republican Congressional Convention for the Eighth District, now represented by cx-Gov. Thad C. Pound, will be held at Stevens Point the 4th day of September. The delegates are apportioned on the vote of 1877, as follows: Adams, 3; Ashland, 1: Barron, 3: Bayfield, 1; Burnett, 2; Chippewa, 3; Douglass, 1: Dunn, 5; Juneau, 4; Lincoln, 1; Marquett, 2; Oconto, 5; Polk, 2; Chippewa, 3; Ashland, 2; Taylor, 2; Wood, 3.

not coalesce, or unite, or indorse, but will sim-ply call Parker their candidate and run him as

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Correspondence New York Heruid.
UTICA, Aug. 9.—Your correspondent visited
Gov. Seymour at his farm in Deerfield to-day.

"Governor, what iy your opinion is the political condition of the country at this time?"

"There is confusion in the ranks of both parties. General distress makes general discon-

tent. These give birth to various theories about government, labor, and finances. Many of them are wild; still they are of interest, as they show what thoughts are in the minds of men, and what views are held by large classes. While their theories may be false, still they prove that those who entertain them are in trouble; and they will bring out many facts which will be of value. The discussions of this year in the end will be of great use. To cure errors, they must be brought to light. Many crude fancies perish when men seek to bring them out and to defend them, and nothing cures discontent so surely as to let those who are dissatished get up parties and try to organize and manage them. As a rule, such parties fall into ruins before they can be brought into the field of action. This year will explode many errors, will states many errors, will states the second secon will shatter many new parties, and, it is to be hoped, will make clear and establish many truths."

NO TROUBLE FEARED.

"Do you fear any trouble from the Communists or other Socialistic parties who seek to divide property?"
"O; not in this country they are the most harmless of men, and will do more good than hurt. They make clear by their idleness and their follies the need of sound social organization. When they talk of gaining their ends by force, and their desire to wade up to their knees. force, and their desire to wade up to their knee force, and their desire to wade up to their knees in blood, they only teach our citizens the need of good laws well enforced. Their impotence here shows the strength of our Government, beyond that of others. A madman may shoot a King and shake a State, but majorities cannot be assassinated. It is a blunder to interfere with their parades with arms in their hands. It would be a good thing if they were obliged to show themselves with all their weapons, and banners, and mottoes, on frequent occasions. Not only are the majority of our people owners of property, but not one poor man out of a hundred in this country would give up his chance of gaining wealth for all that the Communists could give him if they had full sway. Such parties are only dangerous in countries where society is so stratified that the laborer has no hope, no chance to lift himself above want, unless he can overturn the social and political condition under which he lives."

WHAT THE NEW PARTIES MAY DO.

"But what will other new parties do who hold less destructive ideas than the Communists?"

"They may elect some of their nominees; they may qualify the action of the old parties, get them out of their ruts, bring up new topics for discussion, and in these ways may be of use. The existence of these new organizations proves that there is trouble and distress in our country, and they will force the governing party to look into their causes. I do not think these organizations will be long lived. As a rule, they appeal to classes, and not to the whole body of our citizens. The past history of our country shows that outside organizations pass away with the causes which give them brith."

"You think, then, that some good may grow out of the present confusion in political affairs!"

"Yes. The Communist is only a highly-de-veloped tariff-man, who believes that the Gov-ernment makes the prosperity of a country, and should interfere with the business of its citi-zens. They both believe that the property of one should be given to another to make his busi-ness prosper. The one says this should be done by a division; the other reaches the same end by taxation. They agree in the vital principles labor: that political power, and not industry and try, are the true sources of wealth and prosperi-ty. We have reason to hope that honest Com-munists will see that there is the most want and distress to-day among factory-operamunists will see that there is the most want and distress to-day among factory-operatives who have been protected into poverty by Government, when, if they had been let alone, most of them would now be owners of farms,—living, not in close tenements, but amid the beauties and abundance of the open. fertile country. On the other hand, high-tariff men, when they study Communism, may learn that they get their wealth by taxing others', which in principle is no better than taking it by division. Communism, in its open form, can never do as much barm as it does in its latent shape in our navigation laws. Maine shipbuilders will not allow our merchants to buy vessels outside of our country. As they cannot get them here at prices at which they can make them pay, American commerce is driven from the occans of the world; and we cannot send what we make or raise to many markets where what we make or raise to many markets where they want to buy what we want to sell. But for this fact, all classes of farmers, mechanics, and laborers would at this time be prosperous. It is a curious fact, that the wealthy manufac-turers of New England and Pennsylvania have been preaching the doctrine of Communism in urging that a class of American laborers must

urging that a class of American laborers must be protected and supported by taxing American citizens through tariffs."

THE GREENBACK QUESTION.

"What do you think of the greenback question? Will not the West demand an inflation of the greenback."

of the currency!

'I think not in the end, although inflation is

'I think not in the end, although inflation is of the currency:

"I think not in the end, although inflation is popular with many at this time. There is also a prejudice in the minds of the people of the West growing out of the division of our country into debtor and creditor States. This is increased by the stupid and selfish way in which the privilege of issuing National-Bank notes was divided. Most of it was given to one corner of our country, where currency was less needed than elsewhere. I protested against this at the time, and refused to sign the bill which authorized the banks of this State to come under the law of Congress. The excuse for this partiality was, that all the States were offered an equal chance, but the West was not in a condition to take its share. But, if the rule had been made that no State should receive more than its share of the National-Bank currency, Eastern capitalists would have established banks at the West, for at that time the privilege was one of great value. Now it is not much cared for, so that most of the National-Bank capital is held in Pennsylvania, New York, and New England. It is so local that the rest of the country have become indifferent or hostile to the system. But 1 do not think the West can afford to have an inflation of our currency. It would be more harmed by this than any other portion of car Union. Appeals are now made with some effect to their prejudices against what are called bloated capitalists or bondholders,—a class of men who do not exist in this country. We have some rich men, but they are rich in lands, in railroads, factories, or kinds of property other than money. The Government bonds owned in this country are held by savings-banks or insurance companies as trustees mainly for laboring men or persons of small fortunes. The whole amount of banking capital is a small item compared with other forms of property.

WALL-STREET A CHARNEL-HOUSE.

MILWACKER, Aug. 12.—The Republican Congressional Convention for the Eighth District, now represented by cx-Gov. Thad C. Pound, will be held at Stevens Point the 4th day of September. The delegates are apportioned on the vote of 1877. as follows: Adams, 3; Ashland, 1: Barron, 3: Bayfield, 1; Burnett, 2; Chippewa, 3; Douglass, 1: Dunn, 5; Juneau, 4; Lincoln, 1; Marquette, 2; Oconto, 5; Polk, 3; Portage, 5; Shawano, 2: Taylor, 2; Wood, 2. Gov. Pound, of Chippewa Falls, will doubtless be renominated by a substantially unalirrous vote. There has been some talk of placing William Scott, of Grand Rapids, in the field as a candidate, but he announces that he supports Pound.

A straight Democratic Convention for the same district has been called, to be held at Grand Rapids, Sept. 11. It is not probable that any compromise will be agreed upon previous to that trime between the Democrats and Greenbackers, although a later bargain is possible, based on agoalition in the legislative districts, for members of the State Senate and Assembly, with an agreement for the Democratic candidate to withdraw, their vote being given for Barrows.

PIRST DISTRICT.

The Democratic Convention in the First Congressional District will be held at Elkhorn the 21st of the present month, one week after the Ron. C. H. Parker, of Seloit, the Greenback candidate already in the field. They will back candidate already in the field as field field and the power of the world, and it was the standard of value used by the commercial world. Inflation cursed the world, and it was the standard of value used by the commercial world. Inflation cursed the world, and it was the standard of value used by the commercial world. Inflation curse

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1878.

and more rapidly than any other part of the Union. The wast exports of our country for the past few years have been drawn from Western fields, and, although they have loaded down every channel of commerce, its grain and provisions have been taken to the seaboard at less than one-third of the cost which was taxed upon it when our currency was inflated. It has not only gained by cheap transportation, but it has sold vast amounts which could not have gone to Europe or the East under former charges. The West has never before sold so much, nor paid prices so low for all that it has bought. Grain has been carried from Chicago to New Fork at seven cents a bushels, and other things at the same rate. Formerly they paid nearly four times as much. Inflation now would ruin the West. The war in Europe is ended. It must compete with the grain of the Black Sea and with the fields of Europe for the markets of Great Britain. It can do this if it holds to a sound currency, and it will soon control the wealth of the country as it now does its political power. I am satisfied, after looking over the field of politics, that what at first sight seems to threaten confusion and disorder in the coll will when some sound what at first sight seems to threaten confusi and disorder, in the end will give us more sou

TILDEN.

NEW YORK EDITOR RETTALS SAMMY'S SECRET THOUGHTS AND HOPES, AND INDICATES THE MANNER IN WHICH HE IS TO SECURE THE

NAMES IN WHICH HE IS TO SECURE THE NOMINATION IN 1880.

Dispatch to Cincianal Enquirer (Dem.).

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—The following is published in the Sunday Hérald here to-day, and is from a New York correspondent: and is from a New York correspondent:

As a matter of fact Samuel J. Tilden is busic to-day than almost any man in America. He not only expects to take President Hayes place but he expects to be the nominee of the Democracin 1880. Charjer O'Rourke, manager of the Net York City Press Association, and myself were walking down John street, New York, yesterday when we met a prominent New York merchan whose name must not be mentioned. "Congress, said he, "will meet on the 5th day of March 1879."

1879."

'For what?"

'To impeach Haves."

'What makes you think so?"

'I know, sir: I know that to-day Samuel J.
Tilden bas emissaries (three of them) out, and I know what his programme is. He proposes to be elected to the United States Senate in the place of Conkling, and also to pross by personal contact his claim for the Presidenty."

'Does he believe he will be elected Senator by the New York Legislature that will be elected this fall?" He knows he will. He has that matter fixed.

Here is the first vantage ground. He weakened or the Commission of Senators, Representatives, and Judges who seated Hayes, but he is desperat now."
"Does he expect to unseat Hayes?"
"No, of course not: but he proposes to keep his name so prominently before the public, by reason of his being a Senator, and by reason of the new

on his being a Senstor, and by reason of the new question of impeachment, that Thurman, Bayard, Hendricks and all must stand aside and let Tilder be the nominee against Grant in 1880."
"But he is so old?"
"He will be the livellest old fossil you ever saw n 1880." "He will be the liveliest old fossil you ever saw in 1880."
"Every Congress has two seasons. The first is the long one of the Forty-fifth Congress adjourns by constitutional limit; ends March 4, 1879. It meets the first Monday of next December."

"Yes; but even tant is provided against. It is so arranged that they are to call a session of Congress on the 5fth of March, 1879. In other words, the Forty-sixth Congress will immediately succeed the Forty-fifth. Tilden is to be elected Senstor this winter by the New York Legislature, the impeachment of Hayes will commence in February, and Tilden and the other new Senstors will be seated on March the 5th."

"The, but the House in Bemocratic. Nobody believed the Potter resolutions would pass, but the cold of the Potter resolutions would pass, but

True, but the House is Democratic. Nobody believed the Potter resolutions would pass, but they did."

But there is no assurance that the next House will be Democratic?"

"That has nothing to do with it. If this House and this Senate declare that the next Congress shall

peachment trisl."
It is usual for the President to call an extraordinary session of Congress. Do you suppose Mr. Hayes would do so under such circumstances?"
"He would be forced to, or admit the weakness."

meantime the impeachment trial will go on, and icannot in decency stop."

"What do you mean by that;"

"Simply that the impeachment articles will past the House in January, occupy the biggest part of the Senate's attention in February and be pendin in March. The Senate's matter of the failure of the Appropriation bills maymake an extra session necessary. All these contingencies have been weighed, and the advice of at least a dozen of the best lawyers in the United States has been obtained. "For mercy's sake, upon what point?"
"Upon the point that nothing can s

"Not the constitutional limit of a congress man's career?"

"Nothing.—Admit that the Congressman's salary stops and he is no longer a public servant. A new Congress is elected, the new Senate is Democratic, and both Houses are Democratic, even this Republican Senate will be forced to help the House cail the new Congress together, or public oplulon will nominate and elect Tilden President. In that event, assuming that it will not be necessary to coerce the Senate by defeating the Appropriation bills, Tilden will, be a Senator, and while apparently taking no part will sily circumvent the Bayard, Thurman, and Hendricks influence for the

enily taking no part will siy' circumvent the Bay-ard, Thurman, and Hendriks influence for the next nomination. "Do you suppose anybidy is going to believe that?"

that?"

"They will; and I tell you they will see it commence as I tell you, and that Tilden will take Conkling's seat next March.

"Why did Manton Marble give such an extended and curious history of the Electoral Commission business?" "Why did Manton Marble give such an extended and curious history of the Hectoral Commission business?"

"That is another part of the programme. Marble did that to build up the wanng chances of Tilden for the nomination. It was not for Marble to speak; but Tilden chose to seak through him. I look upon that as a good stoke of policy; so do all Tiden's friends. If youread that paper carefully you will find that every squint of incidental influence around it is delibrately aimed against Thurman. It was a document intended to stab Thurman, a man of whom Tiden is surely afraid. You must understand in this connection, too, that Tilden his three fixed idea in view: First, he does not expect to get Hayesput. Second, he proposes to have him impeache, tried, and acquitted without doubt. Third, he pisooses to raise the very devi: all the time to keep his own name fresh for the next Convention and counteract the influences that seem arising a favor of Thurman. Hayard, and that chronic diddate, Thomas A. Hendricks. In all this the hemocrats assume and confidently believe that the jest President will be a Democrat. They are fightly for the nomination, and Tilden seems to have the inside track, fearing only Thurman."

"How can they be thus stured?"

"Tilden has three trusty men out, much better men than those who speuthis 'bar' of money in the last Presidential campaign. He knows his men now, and the Tilden powement for the Convention of 1879 is organized beautifully, and has all the money on the Democratic side. You see there are a number of uddholders among the Democrats who are watching this matter closely. They would be satisfied the either Tilden or Bayard, because both re sound on the money question; but whe you mention any Western man's name in connction with the Presidency they sare at once. They tremble at the name of Thurman because has a soft-money man, and they want New York and an Francisco to do the exchanges in London, as he ks usually done, and would continue to do if dractrency was expanded."

"Thee, according

"Then, according to whatyou claim to know from headquarters, Mr. Tildn is doing his level best to be renominated?"

"He is. He will be electe by the Albany Leg-islature, next. winter, to a set in the Senate, and the Forty-sixth Congress will meet on the 5th of March, 1879, with an impeatment case pending. Further than that, events mat determine Tilden's course."

The New York City editr referred to, with whom this conversation wahad is a very prominent one, and I would metion his name only that he requests it be not due.

MISCELLATEOUS.

FLORID

Special Dispatch to be Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., At. 12.—Senator Conover has arrived from Fleda, and feels entirely confident that he wilcarry his district in the coming election. He so feels very certain that Mr. Bisbee, Republics, in the Second District, will also be elected, one to the fact that there is a general and bittedlissatisfaction with the candidate nominated against him.

WINAMA:

WINAMA: Ind., Aug. 1—The Greenback party here will hold a grant demonstration on next Thursday. The Hon James Buchanan and other notable flats will e the speakers.

PENNSYLVAIA. irely confident that he wilcarry his district in

PENNSTLVAIA.

DOTLESTOWN, Pa., Aug. 2.—William God shalk has been nominated the Republicant of the Seventh Congression District.

RELIGIOUS RANCOR.

The Curse of Canada Sitting on the Abdicated Throne of

Scenes at Ottawa Yesterday Attendant on the Orange Celebration.

Disgusting Brutality of Both Protestant and Papist.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OTTAWA, Aug. 12.—While the Orange Young britons, 'Prentice Boys, and True Blues, of this district, accompanied by a detachment of Mon-treal Orangemen, were parading the streets today, in celebration of the closing of the gates of Derry, a member of the Catholic Union attempted to pass through their ranks. In a moment he was surrounded and received a severe pummeling, and only succeeded in escaping from his assailants by bolting into a lumber vard and hiding in the lumber piles. The dis turbance broke up the procession for a time ut, after the excitement was subdued, it was reformed, and continued its march. When proeeding down Sussex street, near the corner of

York street, MORE TROUBLE OCCURRED, and it was thought at one time that it would result in a serious row. Fortunately, however quelied before any one was seriously injured. A Montreal Young Briton received an ugly gash in the head with a stone. Several others were struck. A number of arrests were made at the time. Late in the day, as two Montreal Britons were walking down Wellington street with their colors, a man coming up behind struck one of them a violent blow in the head. The police were on hand and promptly arrested the assailing party. A num per of Union men arrived from Montreal thi afternoon, and it was expected a row would oc-

station in procession. in case of riot. Ball-cartridge was served, and a good deal of anxiety felt. At 9 o'clock to night the Orange Young Britons formed in pro-cession at the Orange Hall to escort the Mon treal delegation to the station, where a mob of 500 Union men and raftsmen were congregated to meet them armed with revolvers and stones. One hundred men from the Governor-General's Foot-Guard were stationed on the platform, and the Mayor, with several 'Aldermen, were present, ready t read the Riot act in case of emergency. Promi nent citizens, both Catholic and Protestant moved through the crowd and endeavored to

THIS THEY REPUSED TO DO. and it was quite evident that they meant to have a row as soon as the Britons made their appearance. The Chief-of-Police went to the Orange Hall and addressed the Britons, advising them not to proceed to the regula denot, but to march quietly to the junction about three miles out, where they

and avoid a riot. The Britons at first rejected the suggestion, but were finally prevailed upon to accept the advice of the Chief. They reached the junction at 11 o'clock without dis turbance occurring. When the train left the hissed the military as they marched away. The streets all the evening were crowded with men and women, and the greatest excitement pre-vailed. Brown's Hotel was attacked by Union was injured. All is now quiet, and no further disturbance is anticipated.

OTTAWA, Aug. 12.—This evening a mob of OTTAWA, Aug. 12.—This evening a mob of 500 Union men and raftsmen, armed with revolvers and stones, congregated around the station to meet the Montreal Britons, who, it was expected, would leave by train about 10 o'clock. One hundred men of the Governor-General's Foot Guards were stationed on the platform east of the station, while Mayor Bangs, Ald. McRae, O'Keefe, and Stewart, with Col. Ross, were ready to read the Riot act in case of emergency. The Chief of Police went to the Orange Hall, where the Britons were preparing to march to the station, and advised them not to proceed to the regular depot, but to march to the junction, about three miles out, where they could embark quietly, which advice was finally but very reluctantly followed.

The streets at a late hour were deserted, and no further trouble is anticipated.

Special Supatch to The Tribune.
TORONTO, Aug. 12.—To-day being a civic Toronto, Aug. 12.—To-day being a civic holiday, business generally was entirely suspended. The chief attraction in the city was the celebration by the Young Britons and Prentice Boys of the anniversary of the closing of the gate of Derry, in which the Oragemen participated. Trains to-day brought large numbers of Orangemen from adjacent towns and villages, who, with the Orangemen who arrived from Montreal yesterday, formed a monster procession and paraded the streets. The delegates for Montreal include Mr. David Grant, County Master of Montreal, and Mr. Abraham Mackay, Deputy Master; Mr. J. P. Clegborn, Worshipful Master of the Prince of Wales Lodge; William Johnston, Worshipful Master of the Boyne L. O. L. They were most cordially received by the brethren of this city. cordially received by the brethren of this city,

and to-night were entertained at dinner at the Suspension.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Montreal, Aug. 12.—J. J. Malsburg, contractor and engineer, has suspended. Liabilities, \$20,000.

THREE RIVERS, Que., Aug. 12.—Ross, Ritchie & Co.'s steam saw-mills have burned. Loss, \$48,000; insurance, \$44,000.

THE WISCONSIN GAME LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 12.—There have been nany attempts to inform the public as to the provisions of the Game law of this State, but the most successful of these efforts have been partisi failures. The following are the dates in the law fixed by the latest amendment to the

Statutes: Woodcock, quail, grouse, prairie hen or prairie chicken, partridge or ruffled grouse may be killed from Aug. 25 to Dec. 31 of each year. Previous to 1878 the time began Aug. 15. At the last session of the Legislature the present date was fixed. Wood duck, mailard duck, teal duck ay be killed from Aug. 25 to Dec. 31.

may be killed from Aug. 25 to Dec. 31.

No person shall take or have in his possession and wild duck's eggs between March I and July I under penalty of \$1 for each egg.

No person shall kill any wild duck, brant, or wild goose at any time by any weapon or device except by such guns or firearms as are used to shoot at arm's length from the shoulder.

Deer may'be killed only between Sept. 15 and Dec. 31, the penalty for violating the law being not less than \$1 nor more than \$10.

Otter, mink, muskrats, martins or fishers must not be killed between May I and Nov. 1.

Another provision quite as important to be must not be killed between May I and Nov. I.

Another provision quite as important to be
known as an nother in the Game law is that no
partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, quall, or
woodcock shall be carried or shipped out of the
State, under a penalty of \$10 for each bird, onehalf going to the informer and the other half to
the School Fund. The law applies, by its terms,
to railroad and express companies as well as to
individuals. This is Chap. 241 of the Laws of
1878, and is reproduced in the new Revised
Statutes, to take effect Nov. 1.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 12.—The State ComPRICE FIVE CENTS.

jewelers of New York, have brought suit against Kelsy & Stickney, proprietors of the Planter's House, for \$15,000, the value of the jewelry of which Fisher was robbed at that hotel last May. Newport, R. I., Aug. 12.—Mrs. President Hayes was entertained at luncheon to-day by the Hon. Charles H. Russell, and at tea by the Hon. George Bancroft. Each was an elegant entertainment. All the distinguished people at Newport were present. organized this evening. The Clerk of the Court was directed to prepare a docket, and the employment of a Marshal was provided for. The Court then adjourned until 10:30 a. m. to-The State Board of Equalization meets at noon to-morrow, and some of the members have arrived to-day.

THE HARVEST.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

JUNIATA, Adams Co., Aug. 12.—Cutting nearly all done. Crop damaged by rust from 15 to 25 per cent. Will all go into stack. Oats

to 25 per cent. Will all go into stack. Onts fair. The yield of spring wheat is estimated at from twelve to thirty bushels.

EIGHT-MILE GROVE, Cass Co., Aug. 12.—Spring wheat is damaged by rust and blight 10 per cent. None threshed yet. Corn never looked better.

MAPLEVILLE, Dodge Co., Aug. 12.—The late wheat was all injured by the not weather. Oats also. Grain will all be stacked. Corn good.

Nouth Bend, Dodge Co., Aug. 12.—Spring wheat cut. Damaged by rust and blight. Will nearly all go into stack. Very little threshing will be done before September. Oats two-thirds of a crop. Prospects for corn good.

Overton, Dawson Co., Aug. 12.—Wheat cut. The crop will all go into stack. Grain all dried out well. Oats good. Barley heavy crop, but badly damaged by wet weather. Corn doing spiendially.

EXETER. Fillmore Co., Aug. 13.—Wheat

badly damaged by wet weather. Corn doing splendidly.

EXETER, Fillmore Co., Aug. 12.—Wheat nearly all cut. The crop will go into stack. Oats heavy yield, but damaged by too much wet weather. The corn crop will be heavy.

FAIRBURY, Jefferson Co., Aug. 12.—All wheat cut and in the shock. The wheat is, without exception, good in quality and yield. Excessive and frequent rains lately have prevented stacking, and it is feared has greatly damaged wheat. A better prospect for corn cannot be imagined.

imagined.
Org. EANS. Harlem Co., Aug. 12.—Threshing has commenced. All grain went into stack in first-rate order.
Will yield from fitteen to eighteen bushels. The corn bids fair for an ex-

bly surned that she died five nours afterwards. A brother of the unfortunate lady was in a room on a lower floor, and, hearing his sister scream, he rushed up stairs, seized a quilt, and wrapped it around his burning sister, and put out the flames, receiving severe burns in the operation. Medical aid was procured from La Harpe, but without avail. The clothes were almost completely burned off the poor girl's body, while the flesh in many portions of her person was burned almost to a crisp. Before she died she regained her consciousness once and related the circumstances of the accident. Miss Coleman was 33 years of age, and a daughter of Charles B. Coleman, Postmaster of LaCrosse. eighteen bushels. The corn bids fair for an ex-traordinary yield.

BENNETT, Lancaster Co., Aug. 12.—Wheat nearly ail in stack. Damaged by the recent rams. Oats poor. Prospects for corn good. The wheat crop ripened all at once, and has not And the which could be seen that the whole care that the could be seen that the shock. Serious damage by excessive rains. Much will be threshed from the shock. CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 12.—A strange accident ccurred to-day on the Springfield, Jackson & omeroy narrow-gauge near Bainbridge. The

by excessive rains. Much will be threshed from
the shock.

CENTRAL CITT, Merrick Co., Aug. 12.—Farmers are busy stacking. Some of the grain will
be lost from excessive rains during harvest.
Oats are fine. Prospects for corn never better.
INDIANOLA, Red Willow Co., Aug. 12.—Spring
wheat all in stack. One-fourth is damaged by
rust. Crop will all go luto stack. Oats are
turning out well. Corn prospects fine.
GOLDRINSEY, Salme Co., Ang. 12.—Considerable spring wheat damaged by the excessive wet
weather of the last three weeks. The greater
portion of our wheat will be marketed as fast
as threshed. Oats are first-rate, but somewhat
damaged. The best prospect for corn we ever
had.

WAHOO, Saunders Co., Aug. 12.—Harvest
about over, except upon fat lands which have
been too wet and soft for machines. Much of
the lodged and scalede grain caused by the severe storms and heat. The range of yield will
be wide. Grain will go mostly into stack. Oats
andly damaged. Barley discolored. Corn good.
ALEXANDER, (Thayer Co., Aug. 12.—Wheat
all in stack. Crop damaged one-third by rust.
Will not be much threshing done now, on secount of wet weather. Coold not be a better
Prospect for corn than at present.
KENNARD, Washington Co., Aug. 12.—Spring

count of wet weather. Coold not be a better prospect for corn than at present.

Kennard, Washington Co., Ang. 12.—Spring wheat all cut. Some lost by lodging. Some not cut on the low ground. Mostly being stacked. None going to market.

Corn never looked more promising.

La Porre, Wayne Co., Aug. 12.—Spring wheat is all cut, and a large portion of it in the stacks. The rust and blight has injured the crop from 15 to 20 per cent. No threshing done yet. Corn A No. 1.

St. PAUL. Minn., Aug. 12.-Chicago Con Wheat an average yield; quality about equally divided between Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

Freeborn County—Wheat will average not over seven bushels to the arre; quality very

poor.

O.msted County—Wheat will yield five to fif-teen bushes; poor quality, weighing forty-seven to fifty-five pounds per bushel.

Martin County—Half crop wheat; oats good; corn never better. KANSAS.

KANSAS. CITY, Mo., Aug. 12.—A great deal has been said about the failure of the crops up in Nebraska, Iowa, and the Northwestern States, but the product of Kansas this year is something almost unheard-of. The wheat crop is especially flue, and at the present time the Kansas Pacific Railway is bringing to this city over 100 car-loads daily, all of which has been raised on land adjacent to the railway. It grades above the average, and will add millions to the wealth of "droughty Kansas."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PAYSON, Adams Co., Aug. 12.—The winter wheat is not yielding as much as was expected

at harvest. Will not exceed twelve bushels to the acre. Quality is excellent. Oats going thirty bushels. Corn three-fourths of a crop.

PJTTER'S COMMITTEE.

Kelly, of New Orleans, Ready to Testify—
The Literary Bureau at Work—Stanley
Matthews too Busy to Appear.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12—Kelly, messenger of Gov. Kellogg, who, it is claimed by
the Democrats of the Potter Committee, knew
the person who added the names of the absent
members of the Louisians Electors to the second set of certificates, has arrived here. It was members of the Louisiana Electors to the second set of certificates, has arrived here. It was claimed by the Potter Committee while in New Orleans that Senator Kellogy had sent one of the Senate messengers from this point to keep Kelly out of the way of the Committee in New Orleans. His presence, however, has been entirely public, and as yet he has not received any subpens from the Committee, and the inference is that the story of an attempt to hide him in New Orleans was merely manufactured for effect.

in New Orleans was merely manufactured for effect.

Thus far the selections of the Democratic Committee from the Potter testimony for campaign uses have been confined to choice extracts from the testimony of Anderson and Weber, and these of course are presented without anything to arouse even a suspicion that the hard swearing of these gentlemen was in any degree discredited by subsequent testimony.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The Potter Investigating Committee resumed its session this morning, but, in the absence of several members, no witnesses were examined.

Gen. Butler asked that Stanley Matthews be summoned.

Gen. Butler asked that Stanley Matthews be summoned.

Mr. Potter said that the Senator had been summoned on Saturday, and had replied that an important engagement at Newport would prevent his attending, and whatever he intended to do he deemed of no consequence to the Committee. From this reply Mr. Potter said he inferred that Senator Matthews did not mean to respond to the summons.

Gen. Butler remarked that if Matthews' answer meant that he would not attend, or obey the summons of the House of Representatives, the sooner an issue was made the better for the House and Senate, so that the powers of both can be determined. If the House has not the power to compel the attendance of witnesses, then the investigation is necless, as subject to suspicion. He did not know what tredit to give to certain newspaper articles that he had seen, but, if they were true, furthews had been testifying to newspaper reporters. He tells to them as much as he please, and we want him here to tell as much as the Committee pleases. He therefore moved that it be entered on the record that Matthews refused to appear before the Committee, and that the same be reported to the House for their action in the matter.

Mr. Potter remarked that he would entertain Mr. Butler's motion, but thought it better to await the presence of Measurs. Hiscock and Stenger before voting on it. He therefore adjourned the Committee until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The Committee then went into executive session.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 12.—The probabilities are that Call, of Kossuth, or Kidder, of Boone, will be appointed by the Governor to fill the office of Railroad Commissioner in place of Carpenter, who goes to Congress.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The Columbia crew has declined the public reception tendered by the city authorities.

St. Louis, Aug. 12.—William Fisher & Co.,

ROUND THE WORLD.

At the Universal Exposition in the French Metropolis.

The British Exhibit of Industrial Art--Artistic Furniture

A Mania for Meaningless Cabinets-Some Reflections on the Reigning Taste in England.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
PARIS, July 26.—"The schoolmaster is broad" in England, teaching men to bate ugliness, to cultivate beauty, and, wherever it is possible, to unite the beautiful with the useful. Very far away seems the dark time of the later Georges and King William. Fat, gross old leorge, hating "boetry and bainting," bas have dispelled the sluggish igno noce of the masses; and there is some da st of people in England rushing from in-Terence to artistic matters into the other exmity of allowing a too exclusive attention to st certainly to be the case. The middle classes are gradually catching something of the esthetic spirit, and beginning to look down upon the good and old-lashioned abominations that the good and old-hashioned abominations that did service as furniture in the days of our grandfathers. It is undeniable that too often the rage for middle-age revivals, in dress and in religion, no less than in domestic furniture, leads them into strange ne great essential, appropriateness, the vulgar ral uses; to put Fifteenth-Century cabinets into Nineteenth-Century half Victorian draw ing-rooms. Another fault: The prevailing rage any and all pottery, china, and porcelain, PUSHED TO RIDICULOUS LENGTHS

Vases are graceful objects, pleasant to the eye ly proportioned and fitly colored; but you may have too many of them for good tast Plates, earthenware, or china are useful, and may be highly ornamental; but surely they are worthy of a place equal to that given to a picture or a statue. There is, in fact, "a place where but in a kitchen or a ceramic museum ald be, and is, an eyesore to every one with

I have dwelt specially upon this, for, in walking through the charming and interesting exhibition of British furniture, I have everywhere found pottery lavishly employed. It would seem as though the first purpose of fur-niture, indeed, was, in the eyes of the Briton, to upport jugs and crockery generally. Man makers assuredly have had no weightier end in view. Yet even these have produced such i variety of exquisite work that it is hard to quarrel with them. The number of exhibitors is so large and the display so admirable, that when you have eliminated the offenders there remains enough to satisfy the most critical. It is no easy matter to say which of the competing manufacturers bears away the palm. To move mind the greatest credit is due to Messrs Howard & Sons, of London. They have exhibited executions of the control of the control

own mind the greatest credit is due to Messrs. Howard & Sons, of Loedon. They have exhibited several specimens of Modern "old-english" work, notably the fittings of a room such as you may find! in the fine old English mansions of Somerset and Gloucester. The style is, roughly, that of the Jacobin period. We are shown three sides of a hall, with walls of solid, carved oak. Two galieries run round it, affording resting-space for a quantity of Doulton vases and Japanese dishes,—many of great merit in themselves. In the centre, at the end of the room, is a handsome bronze fire-place of very original design. The ceiling, and the coves beneath the double galiery, are, like the walls, of oak,—machine-cut and turned, for the most part, and delicately carved afterwards by hand. Above the hearth is a splendid portrait,—a real Vandyek,—cunningly framed in the woodwork of the galieries. Below, agrain, is, on either side of the fireplace, a small stained-glass window, with Shaksperean subjects. The fittings are completed by two large oaken benches, with pisin leather seats, and by the heavy and luxurious folds of blue velvet drapery. The whole thing was three months making, and cost \$5,500. It has been purchased by Mr. C. H. Wilson, M. P. for Hull, who intends having it adapted to his residence. The Vandyck, of course, was not included in the bargain. I rather fancy that, beautiful though the work is, Mr. Wilson is likely to find his purchase as difficult to dispose of as the often-quoted white elephant that was won by a gentleman at the lottery.

Messrs, Gillow & Co., the well-known London cabimet-makers, exhibit the furniture and interior decoration of a house of The QUERN ANNE PERIOD.

THE QUEEN ANNE PERIOD.

don cabinet-makers, exhibit the furniture and Interior decoration of a house of THE QUEEN ANNE PERIOD.

There are a handsome dining-room of blackwaingt, idiald, adorned by tapestry illustrating various scenes from "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and by a portrait of Queen Victoria (also in tapestry); a drawing-room with satin wails and satinwood thuya, and boxwood furniture, a "modero-English" morning of breakfast room, in rosewood and Japanese pancies. Besides these, there is a tedroom in the Eighteenth-Century style, chiefly mahogany and satinwood, and another in the "modern-English" style, done in walnut and inlaid oak. All these are to be found in the Prince of Wales' Pavilion, to which access is only obtamable by tickets. They form one of the most important features of the British section, though they are comparatively but seldom visited.

Curious, and beautiful in a peculiar way, is THE CEDAR-WOOD BOUDOIR exhibited by Messrs. Trollope & Sons, of London, modestly described by the "manufacturers as "an attempt to illustrate the style which prevailed in England during the first decade of the reign of Queen Anne." Despite this information, I venture to say the whole of the work is far lighter and more graceful than any produced while the good, mulish Queen held sway. The walls only are of cedar, delicately carved, with elaborately ornamented pliasters and panels. The latter are filled by rather indifferent painted scenes from Pope's "Rape of the Lock," reproducing various feminine habits and customs of the trine. In one you see a lady seated in her boudoir before the mirror. In another you have a drawing-room, with fair dames and gallants. Cupids hover around and above them, whispering of love and amorous trifling. On one side of the room is a fine Rosso-antico marble chimneypiece, surmounted by a bust of Pope, and by dalutily-sculptured detached garlands of flowers and fruit of cedar-wood. The ceiling is made of portable plaster. I imagine that cedar-decoration will never be popular, in spite of the facilities

or taste that comes from it has a disagrecable way of setting the teeth on edge.

There is

A SUPRABUNDANCE OF CABINETS in the English exhibition. We have them of oak and walnut, rosewood and satinwood, teak and pearwood, ebony and pinewood; in fact, of almost every wood commonly and nacommonly employed in the trade. The principal features are in most very similar. Beveled glass plays a highly important part in their manufacture, and they are, generally speaking, more quaint and rococo than remarkable for beauty or elegance. Messrs, Julius Jacoby, Jackson & Graham, G. S. Lucraft & Son,—ali of London,—and several others, make large shows; but I will not delay you with them, as weightier matters invite our attention. Messrs, Snoobred & Sons, of London, for instance, have a large and very complete display. Part of it forms the furniture of the disgraceful building in the Avenue des Nations, known as Doulton's House, and part is exhibited in the British section proper. The latter consists of a block divided into three compartments,—a library, a bedroom, and a dining-room. The furniture is of dark walnut and rosewood, of irreproachable design and great solidity. At one end is a recessed colored glass window, with facifully worked curtains, designed by pupils of the Kensington School of Art. Messrs. Shoolbred, and, indeed, nearly every one of the English furniture exhibitors, employ

This is being extensively adopted in London now. It is a vast improvement on the bare deal boards, and though less solid than the French parquetterie, makes almost as good an appearance. Usually it is about a quarter of an inch thick. It can be rolled up like olicloth, and applied to the ordinary deal flooring as easily as a carpet. As the cost is moderate, i shoud not wonder if the parquetterie soon superseded all other foor-cuverings. In the dining-froom furniture design, multitudes of odd recesses and openings for porcelain to be stowed away in, and a coultusing superfluity of spindly columns.

Here is the revived " old English" in its acutest form. The exhibit of W. H. Lascelles, close by, give

The exhibit of W. H. Lascelles, close by, gives us several examples of old, and in this case

UGLY, ENGLISH FURNITURE.

There is a high oak bedstead, amongst other things, which would be invaluable to the composer of ghostly Christmas tales. It has a solid back and an overhanging roof. At the foot of it are two (ugly) oak columns, with a solemn-looking wooden owl perched on the top of each. I can only spare room for one other furniture-exhibit, and I choose that of Mesers. Holland & Sons, London, as being perhaps the most elegant and cour lete. Mesers. Holland exhibit a bedroom-suite in satinwood, exquisitely designed by Adams, and combining great delicacy with substantial strength. The drapery over the bed and the seats of the chairs are of white and blue satin.

Giving a free interpretation to the word "furniture," the Commissioners of the Exhibition

have included
TWO REMARKABLE OBJECTS
with the wooden chairs and bedsteads and
other etcetras legitimately coming under this
head. The first is Mr. Charles Green's exother electras legitimately comme under electras legitimately continued and the cont erved for the representative furniture of the owner and middle classes. After all, they are THE BACKBONE OF THE NATION, and by their tastes and usages the nation is likely to be judged. Beautiful and astonishing as it is, the British display will disappoint many, for, in the strict acceptation of the term, it is not truly representative. At the same time, it bears witness to a wonderful advance in an important branch of industrial art, and is of a nature to encourage the most serious hopes of

portant branch of municipal actions hopes of the English one day becoming a truly artistination. FIRES.

AT BELOIT, WIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BELOIT, Wis., Aug. 12.—The Rock Rive Paper Company's West Side mill was almost totally destroyed by fire between noon and to-day. One machine located in the stone part of the mill was saved, but the frame wing, with all its machinery, was entirely con-sumed, and the rest of the building mostly de sumed, and the rest of the building mostly de-stroyed with a considerable stock. The in-surance aggregates \$22,000, of which \$4,000 is in the Imperial of London, and \$2,000 each in the Liverpool & London & Globe, LaCaisse, Merchants' of Newark, People's of Newark, Scottish Commercial, Madison, British Ameri-can, Roger Williams, and Fire Association of Philadeiphia. The loss is thought to be fully covered. The fire is supposed to nave originated from sparks from a burning chimney.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 175 at 3 o'clock yester day morning was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building No. 1371 State street, owned and occupied as a tailor shop by J. H. Bauman. Damage to the building and furniture \$100, fully covered by a policy in the Great western, of Milwaukee. Cause, supposed incendiarism.

AT OTTAWA. ILL Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 13.—J. Wood's flouring mills, valued at \$18,000, R. H. C. King's planing-mill and pump factory, \$2,000, and J. Gross' eigar-box factory, \$500, were totally destroyed by fire at 1:50 this morning. J. Wood has an insurance of \$11,500 AT SHASTA, CAL.

Shasta was one-third burned this morning The portion destroyed embraced the larger por tion of the business part of the place.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Wilber & Withen's carriage factory has burned. Insured. Mrs. Otis A. Tiffit, aged 45, an invalled, died from

EAST ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Aug. 12.-Everything in East St. Louis is outwardly quiet, but there is evidently an undercurrent of apprehension that more trouble is near at hand. Mayor Bowman's lawyers, three in number, have given their

lawyers, three in number, have given their opinion that the injunctions against him and the General Law Council are not legal, on the ground that the remedies for alleged wrong are amply supplied by the common law and statutes, and that Courts of Equity and Chancery have no jurisdiction in the case.

The Charter Council met to-day, and instructed City Marshal Carpenter to procupe the records of the city from the person in whose possession they now are. Shortly afterward the Marshal reported he had made the demand, but the holder of the records refused to surrender them till served with a writ by the Sheriff of the county. An affliavit to this effect was then made, and the Marshal instructed to lay it before Judge Watts, with a view to bringing processings for contempt of Court by the general law officers. It is probable the injunction will be so far respected that the general law or Bowman Coun-It is probable the injunction will be so far respected that the general law or Bowman Council will not meet again for the present at least, but the Bowmanites assert they will not surrender the city records and property in their possession except through strictly legal means, or being overpowered by force. The auti-Bowmanites allege that none but legal means will be used to effect their purpose, but there is considerable fear on the part of the citizens that more blood will be shed.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13-1 a. m.-Indi cations-For the Lower Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, light, variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary temperature, with

mostly southerly, stationary temperature, with stationary or lower pressure.

For Tennessee and the Onio Valley, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, light, northerly winds, shifting to southerly, falling barometer. For the Upper Lake region and Upper Mis-sission's Valley, warmer extly clear the consissippi Valley, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains, variable winds, mostly southerly, falling barometer. For the Lower Missouri Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly southerly, stationary temperature, stationary or lower pre-

The rivers will remain nearly stationary. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Aug. 12.

Fime. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Fel. Rn. Weather

6:53 a.m. 29.950 73 59 S ... 3 ... Fair. 11:18 a.m. 29.932 77 53 S.E. 8 ... Fair. 2:00 p.m. 29.878 78 57 S.E. 8 ... Fair.

Maximum, 79; minimum, 69. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Aug. 12-Midnight.							
Stations.	Bar.	Thr:	Wind.	Rain	Weather		
Alpena		62	Calm		Clear.		
Bismarck		71	N., brisk.;		Clear.		
Breckenrida	e 29.72	.64	S. fresh		Fale		
Buffaio		70	S. W., fresh		Clear,		
Cairo		76	B., gentle		Clear.		
Cheyenne		66	E., fresh		Clear.		
Chicago	. 29.84	73	S. E., gent.		Fair.		
Cincinnati	29.86	76	Calm	*****	Hazy.		
Cleveland	29.92	65	E., gentle		Clear.		
Davenport		73	Calm		Fair.		
Duluth	. 29.71	69	W., brisk		Fair.		
Escanaba		68	S., fresh		Clear.		
Fort Gibson.	. 29.91	70	S. Clight		Clear.		
Grand Have	n 29.86	64	Ca m		Clear.		
Keokuk	. 29.83	77	S. W. gent.	*****	Fair.		
LaCrosse		74	E., fresh		Cloudy.		
Leavenwort		72	Calm	*****	Clear.		
Marquette	. 29.76	68	S., gentie	*****	Clear.		
Milwaugee		70	S.E., fresh		Clear.		
Omaha	. 29.80	74	S., fresh		Cloudy.		
Port Huron,	. 20.87	66	S.E., fresh		Clear.		
Sandusky	. 29.92	63	S., fresh		Clear.		
St. Paul	- 29.74	67	Calm	.08	Clear.		
Toledo	. 23.87	72	N. E., gent.	*****	Fair		
Yankton	23.80	70	S., light		Fair.		

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.-Arrived, steamship FARTHER POINT, Aug. 12.—Passed in, Corinthian, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 12.—Arrived, steamer
City of Chester, from New York.

A Depraved Kitten. Reno (Ne.) Gazette.

The dissipated animal is merely a kitten, but it is an advanced drunkard. It learned to drink the drippings which fall into the frough under the faucets of the beer kegs, and, after remaining for several weeks in a state of bappy tight, has now blossomed into a fit of the delirious hoorsws. The animal cuts up all sorts of extraordinary pranks, flying over chairs, rolling

out on the floor, bounding into the air, about on the floor, bounding into the sir, tumbling over itself, and chasing its own tail by the half hour. When pussy wearies of these performances, she trois to the trough and keeps up the drunk. The cat is not at all dangerous, seeming to be in the best of humor and enjoying its sinful course immensely. Becker is proud of that cat.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

THE MINERS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
POTTSVILLE, Aug. 12.—The story telegraphed rom here yesterday concerning the general strike which was prophesied to take place Aug. 15, and now is said to be postponed until the Knights of Labor are strong enough to be mas-ters of the situation, is laughed at by the prominent leaders of the workingmen. "I tell you," said Mr. John Siney, "the miners and aborers in this region cannot be whipped into striking. I am satisfied that the question of a strike has never been seriously considered in any meeting of the Knights of Labor. I have superior opportunities for learning the intention of the men, and, you may take my word for it, they have no thought of cutting their own throats by engaging in a strike at the most unpropitious time. The wish is father to the thought with the agitators of a strike. They are doing this for some sinister motive. The Knights of Labor, it is well known, are engaged or rediting ambiects, and expect to gain their on political subjects, and expect to gain their ends at the ballot-box. They regard a strike at ends at the ballot-box. They regard a strike at this time as ruinous to their cause." The payments of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company began Saturday; the first being made at Mahoning City, and but 10 per cent reduction was made this month. This has had a good effect with the men, who regard it as approaching nearer to War prices for labor than anything they have had for five years past Reports from the Mahoning region represent the miners in high glice over the result of their July work, and in no mood for a strike. From the best information gleaned from all quarters in this section it may safely be asserted that the in this section it may safely be asserted that the season, until the last of November, will pass

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE, Aug. 12 .- At the St. Paul Raiload shops this morning notices were found posted on the doors informing those employes who had engaged in the threatened strike tha their services would not be required until a definite arrangement was made with the Railroad Company. All the employes not engaged in the strike, including the car smiths, painters, carpenters, watchmen, and laborers continued at work. Those against whom the lockout occurred included only the members of the Black smiths' and Machinists' Union, who had instigated the strike, and their followers The agitators and strikers, as they made their The agitators and strikers, as they made their appearance at the shops and found the notice at the entrances, gathered in knots and talked over the situation with each other, after which they generally repaired to the Union's place of meeting, a hall in Follingbee's Block, on Wisconsin street, opposite the Post-Office. The numbers of those present gradually swelled till it reached 200 or 300. A committee was then appointed, and they waited upon General-Manager S. S. Merrill. He informed them briefly as to his views, stating that the them briefly as to his views, stating that the disposition of the railroad authorities is to pay the employes all that they can possibly earn for the Railroad Company; that the Company must either discharge a large number of hands, leav-ing them absolutely without any employment, or they must curtail bours of lador and cut or they must curtail hours of labor and cut down prices as to a certain proportion of hands. The reduction, however, as it appears, in prices, corresponds only to the decreased hours of labor. Instead of wholly discharging one or two hundred men, the highest-priced hands were reduced an hour a day on time and their were reduced an hour a day on time and their wages cut down about 3 per cent. No employe receiving less than \$2.50 per day was affected by the reduction. A meeting for tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock is appointed, when a delegation will again confer with General-Manager Merral, and a final agreement will doubtless be made, satisfactory to the Company and the employes. The reduced rate of wages will not be changed, but the Company will insist upon satisfactory assurance that their shops shall not be again deserted insist upon satisfactory assurance that and their business and industries suspended at the call of the agitators and Communists. There have been no inroads of tramps or other awless characters, and the disturbance is with ery narrow bounds, and probably will not and further. It would have attracted no at extend to a general strike of all the rail

GEN. GRANT.

He Is to Come Home via San Francisco Gen. Grant will probably not return to this ountry until next May or June, and then, intead of coming direct to Philadelphia, he will enter the United States at San Francisco, and proceed over the Plains and pass through the nland cities on his way to this city, where he vill remain for some time. A near personal friend of the ex-President residing here received a letter from the General yesterday, dated Christiania, Norway, July 15. The epistic dated Christiania, Norway, July 15. The epistic is characteristic of the writer in its brevity. It covers but three pages of small note paper, and contains a vast deal of information as to the General's movements. In the letter the ex-President details his movements in the dities of Hamburg and the other places which the cable has notified us that he had visited. Then it goes on to say that the party arrived at Christiana on the 13th of July, and that nearly a week had been spent in Copenhagen. Holland is spoken of as a beautiful country. One week from the 15th of July the General was to proceed to Steckholm, thence to St. Petersburg. from the 15th of July the General was to pro-ceed to Stockholm, thence to St. Petersburg, passing into Austria about the 5th of August. From this country he desires to proceed to some watering-place where he will meet a prominent Philadelphia gentleman, now sojourning in Europe, and will spend a few weeks at the place the latter selects. This brings the General's movements up to the present time, and the cable will inform us in a day or so of his where-abouts, and also concerning his reception in the Russian Capital.

Russian Capital.

The Record is at liberty to state that ex-Presilent Grant will, if he adheres to his present resolution, make a tour of the world before he returns to America, and that the winter mon will be spent in India and China. Private ers state that the General's idea is to learn the ters state that the center's idea is to learn the methods and manners of all the people on the face of the globe. There never has been an Emperor or dignitary who has traveled that has been received with the marked attention that has characterized the honors paid our late President.

He is in receipt of numerous letters from politicians in this country who are beseeching him to return home. Scarcely a day passes but a letter is received from some prominent leader of the Republican party requesting the General to make his visit as short as possible and hurry to make his visit as short as possible and hurry back to these shores so they may give some public expression of their regard for him. To all of these the General has turned a deaf ear, and decides to take his own ideas in regard to the matter of returning. While the politicians are pleading with him on one side the Californians are on the other side, and with the enterprise which characterizes them the Pacific slope people have prought, every possible manner of people have brought every possible manner of influence and argument to bear upon the General to make his grand entree through the Golden Gate. Each day this influence becomes more pressing and the inference now is that he nstead of coming to Philadelphia direct, as a his original intention when he left this port May of 1877, will be welcomed by the Argonau of '49, or such of them as remain in t metropolis of the gold country

AN EXPLANATION.

Osskosh, Wis., Aug. 12.—The Northwest to-night publishes the explanation of A. K. Osborn, Collector of Internal Revenue, of the removal of W. C. Ogden, Deputy at Fond du Lac. Osborn says that Ogden has always been orrect in his dealings with the Department, correct in his dealings with the Department, and has been a good officer. In regard to the collection of \$100,000 from Clark for making herb bitters, he says that, when the money was paid, it was supposed that Clark was liable to the tax as rectifier, but that, under a subsequent ruling of the Commissioner, the money was refunded. Osborn, however, admits that Ogden was not a citizen of the United States, and says he advised him to resign.

A BRILLIANT METEOR. Titusville, Pa., Aug. 12.-A beautiful meteoric display was witnessed from here last evening. The meteor made its appearance in the West at 10:30, moving in a northerly direction It was of a greenish color, and shone with great brilliancy, lighting up the entire surroundings with a light that, for the time, prevailed over that of the full moon. Its appearance was only momentary. When it burst, it divided itself reddish color. Calculating from the time the explosion was seen until it was heard, the meteor was about twenty-five miles distant.
OIL CITY, Pa., Aug. 13.—A meteor of unusual brilliancy passed here last evening at a few minutes past 10. It was nearly twice the size of a cannon-ball. Its course was north.

THE TURNERS.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 12.—The Turnfest, which began Saturday night, ended this even-ing, although most visitors will spend to-moring, although most visitors will spend to-morrow in this city. This morning a grand procession filed through the streets formed by the
Bloomington Turn and Singing Societies, benevolent associations, the Police and Fire Departments, the City Council, citizens in carriages,
and a number of brass bands. Mayor Reed addressed the assembly at the Fair Grounds. The
day was spent in contests of skill and axility.
To-night Maennerchor Hall and Turner Hall resound with music and the dance.

TOLEDO. TOLEDO, Aug. 12.—The second annual festi-val of the Turners of the Lake Eric District, embracing societies from various points in Ohio and Michigan, and which has been in progress and Michigan, and which has been in progress in this city the bast three days, was brought to a close with the distribution of the prizes awarded to the successful contestants in the several classes, and a grand ball at Turner-Hall to-night. Yesterday the Hon. Guido Marx delivered an appropriate address on the "Life and Services of Frederick Ludwig Jahn, the Founder of the Turner Society."

GALENA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 12.—The Turner Society in this city celebrated the one hundreth anni-versary of the birth of Turnfather "Jahn" by at the Fair-Grounds, and a grand dance at their splendid hall on Bench street. An appropriate speech was delivered this afternoon on the Fair-Grounds by Sheriff Christov Borner, President of the Society in this city, and valuable prizes were awarded for the best exhibitions of gym-nastic still.

WHEELING, VA. WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 12.—The procession this morning of the Turobezing, in commemo-ration of the centennial of the birth of their organization, was large and imposing, some 700 furners from neighboring cities participating. An immense crowd witnessed their trials of athletic skill to-day. The announcement of the prizes will be made to-morrow evening.

CRIME.

FATAL QUARREL. St. Louis, Aug. 12.—A Globe-Democrat special says Riley Comstock (farmer) and L. R. Wiloughby, from Illinois, employed in getting out railroad ties, got into an altercation at a picninear Bunker Hill, Howard County, Mo., on Saturday, which resulted in Willoughby shoot-ing and killing Comstock. The murders was arrested and lodged in Brownsville jail.

ADULTERY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 12.—Mary J. Foster ife of Solomon Foster, and James Weldin, were arraigned to-day before Justice Weller on charge of adultery. They eloped last June and have since been living together as man and wife. They gave bonds for their appearance for

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 12.-Five female prisoners, two white and three colored, escaped rom the Peultentiary last night. The colored convicts were recaptured to-day.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 12.—Calvin Beatty (colored), who was shot last Thursday while escapng from the lynchers near Franklin, died this

THE MOONSHINERS. NASHVILLE, Aug. 12 .- News of the destruction of three illicit distilleries in White County reached here to-day. No resistance was offered.

GRAIN INCENDIARIES.

Diabolical Attempts to Burn Wheat-Fields in California.

Dispatch to San Francisco Chronicle.

rumors were rife in this vicinity that as soon as the new grain crop should be ready to harvest t would be burned. At that time the threats were regarded as mere sensation, and no attenion was paid to them, particularly as they could be traced to no individual source. Recent could be traced to no individual source. Recent events, however, bring them to mind with startling distinctness and reate the impression that there possibly exists a powerful organization having the execution of the threats as its object. Last week a fire broke out in a grain-field belonging to Robert Welch, Iving between Milottas and Berryessa, which destroyed about \$600 worth of grain. At the time the fire was regarded as on arcifect. worth of grain. At the time the fire was regarded as an accident. Shortly after, some persons unknown covered a clipper standing in a field in the same neighborhood with straw, which was fired and the dipper entirely destroyed. This occurred about 2 o'clock in the morning, and two hours later the stubble in the neighborhood of the threshing-machine was fired, eridently intended to burn the machine. The act, however, was frustrated by the hands camped with the machine, who extinguished the fire. This morning another attempt was the fire. This morting another attempt was made to fire the grain fields in that quarter, which revealed the method employed by the fire. This morting another attempt was made to fire the grain fields in that quarter, which revealed the method employed by the secondrels exaged in the work. About 8 o'clock his morbing some men who were working in Robert Welch's field, near Berryessa, saw a fire flash up in a distant quarter of the large field and at once hastened to the pdnt, succeeding finally in extinguishing the familes. Scarcely was this done before another fire was observed to mysteriously spring up about half a mile away, to which the men hastened, and again succeeded in mastering the threatened configuration. A few moments afterward, and almost simultaneously, two fires broke out in distant quarters of the field, and apart from each other several hundred yards. Again the men, by this time retulorced by a number of neighboring farmers and field-hands, went to work, the force being divided so as to attend to both cases at the lame time, and again success crowned their efforts, though for a while it looked as if the fire would get beyond their powers to quell, and sweep southward on the breath of the strong breeze through the miles of grain rijag uncut between that point and Gifroy. The occurrence of four fires in the same field without any apparent cause excited much astonishment and alarm, and, believing that it could not be accident or the result of scattered phosphorts, search was made for the cause. Some distante from the point where the fire first broke out one of the searchers discovered a piece of heavy wire about two feet long, one end of which was stuck in the ground and the upper end inserted in a quantity of straw collected around the base of the uoright wire. On searching the place where the fires broke out, corresponding wires were found sunk in the pround—of course, minus the candles were lighted in the night, the time required in burning to the oiled paper affording the perpetrator ample apportunity to get a long distance away before the fire should break out.

cauties were included in the night, the time required in burning to the older paper affording the perpetrator ample apportunity to get a long distance away before the fire should break out. It is also believed that the candles were prepared of the same length so as to cause the fires to oreak out in different parts of the field at the same time, thereby tendering all efforts to subdue them futile, and resulting in a general confingration of grain in this valley. The discoveries have created the most intense excitement in the neighborhood, and hundreds of men are now engaged in guarding the field, though, of course, it is not probable that any more fires will occur soon in that immediate vicinity, as the perpetrators of course dil not wait to be assured of the success of their plan before leaving for other fields of usefulness. The farmers are now making subscription for the purpose of offering a large reward for the capture of any grain incendiaries, and so great is the indignation that should that event occur we shall certainly have to record a lynching in this county.

A Sneeze.

Besoliye Eagle.

This is queer weither to sneeze in. A woman just coming from market boarded a crowded street-car yesterds morning and had to stand up. She was chewing raspberries, when the sneeze struck her like a streak of sunstroke, and she vociferated "Cachoo!" The worst part of the whole business was that she cachooed a table-poonful of mashed raspberries on the top of the scalp of a little baldheaded man who had taken off his hat to cool himself. He hashly wiped off the dessert with

The Industries of the Giro

CONSULAR REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—Mr. B. Gerrish, Jr., United States Consul at Bordeaux, furnishes the Department of State with an elaboonde. Bordeaux, with 150 workingmen's deties, has thus far been exempt from strikes r other reckless action by any class of laboring men. They are more patient, orderly, and prudent than the workingmen in other parts of Europe. Bordeaux suffers from an unusual number of cafes—nurseries of dleness, but not of drunkenness. Light wine and beer are the common beverages. Although rum, gin, and brandy are to be had at low exist to some extent among the laborers, enouraged in some instances by wise and benevolent capitalists. Farm laborers are frequently so economical as to become quite wealthy proprietors. They are paid 380f. to 480f. a year, lodged and boarded; if not boarded, but are lodged, they receive as high as 800f. to 850f. per annum. Day laborers, without board, receive 2½f, to 3f. a day, with a bottle of wine. A suit of clothes costs 15f. to 20f. Coopers, ship-carpenters, and foremen in wine-cellars, by great frugality, attain a condition of comparative independence. The average wages of mechanics may be stated at 4f. to 4½f. per day—an increase of nearly 1f. since 1578. The cost of living has not increased, but rather decreased. In 1875 the decrease was notable in bread, meat, and potatoes. A Government cigar-factory was establess. ent capitalists. Farm laborers are frequently so

decrease was notable in bread, meat, and pota-toes. A Government cigar-factory was estab-lished in 1816. It employs 150 men and 1,400 women. The men earn about 5 francs and the women 2 francs a day. The value of the to-baced used is 15,000,000 francs annually, much of which is imported directly from the United States. Over 700 cooper-shops exist in the district, employing more than 4,000 men. The number of casks made annually is 1,200,000, and their value 17,000,000 francs. The staves come principally from the borders of is 1,200,000, and their value 17,000,000 francs. The staves come principally from the borders of the Baltic and the Adriatic. A few-come from the United States. More would be imported if they were not so bunglingly made. It is alleged that it takes a third longer to prepare an American stave than it does one from the Adriatic. They should be split, not sawed. About 15,000,000 bottles are made annually in the city by seven factories, employing 800 workingmen, who are paid by the 100 bottles, and who earn as high as 12f. per day, according to their skill. Four factories, with according to their skill. Four factories, with 300 men earning from 3f. to 6f. per day, make 3,401,000 white glass preserve jars and perfumery bottles. At least one-third as many more are imported. Only a fraction of the number of corks used in Bordeaux are made there, say 10,000,000. Cork-cutters receive 2f. to 2½4f. per 1,000. One hundred millions of corks are imported. More than 1,200 persons are engaged in the manifacture of liqueurs and confiteurs. In the autumn double the number are employed. Men earn from 3f. to 4f. per day, and women about half as much. The annual value of these products is 10,000,000. A mint was established in Bordeaux in 8fd. re-established in 1455. re-

half as much. The annual value of these products is 10,000,000f. A mint was established in Bordeaux in 864, re-established in 1455, reopened in 1795 and again in 1870. The coinage of sliver was from 1795 to 1848, 146,263,000f.; 1848 to 1863, 30,000,000f.; 1868 to 1870, closed; 1870 to 1875, 77,000,000f. From fifty to eighty workmen are employed in the Mint.

THE HAMBURG CONSUL'S REPORT.

Mr. John M. Wilson, United States Consul at Hamburg, reports to the Department of State that since the consolidation of the German Empire and the close of the war the cost of living has greatly increased—nearly doubled in the last ten years, while the price of labor has not proportionately advanced. During the last two years business of every kind has been very dull. Within the last three months an improvement is manifest, and a more confident feeling prevails among business men that the worst is passed. The labor of the Hamburg district is performed mostly by men, but few women being en-years. valis among ousness me that he worst is passed. The labor of the Hamburg district is performed mostly by men, but few women being en-y gaged. The hours of labor are from daylight to dark. Half an hour is allowed for breakfast, two hours for dinner, and half an hour at 4 p. m. for lunch. Farm hands are paid by the year, first-class hands receiving \$85 to \$114, and the second class \$57 to \$85, board and lodging included. These taborers live frugally, clinging with great tenacity to old customs, and are honest and law-abiding. Mechanics are paid by the day, receiving from 70 to 85 cents, board and lodging not included. Clerks in stores, offices, banks, etc., receive from \$20\$ to \$714 and \$1,428 per annum. Their cost of living, if single, varies from \$285 to \$714 per year: if married, one-half more. All wages are from 10 to 20 per cent higher than in 1873. The manner of doing business in Hamburg is very different from that of New York or London. In large transactions payments are made by a transfer from the bank account of the purchaser to that of the seiler, without the use of checks. Within the last few years attempts have been made by merchants to introduce the system of heave, seconwey. years attempts have been made by merchants to introduce the system of bank checks common in the United States, but it has been steadily in the United States, but it has been steadily opposed by the banks, whose officers allege that this innovation would revolutionize all the methods of banking and open the way to questionable transactions. Thus bank checks are unknown in Hamburg. The Exchange is held between the hours of 1 and 3 p. m., and is visited by 5,000 or 6,000 men.

CURRENT OPINION.

The prevailing symptoms are that Mr. Dennis Kearney, if given rope enough, will hang himself long before he has perfected arrangements for scringing up the bondholders.—Philadelphia Times (Ind.).

The overflow of affectionate language for Gen. Grant, when traced to its source, seems to pout exclusively from gentlemen who have found t profitable to be Grant men in the Sweet Long Ago. —New York Tribune (Rep.).

If the Democrats expect to elect a Presilent two years hence they had better pay attention to all forms of Independentism in the South. This advice is disinterested, sound, and freely given.—
Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle (Dem.). Dinny, Dinny, hurry up and show your

lf. The byes are just howlin' fur yez." Hould on," replied Kearney; "wait till I git the black coat and collar aff me. As they caught a sight of thim they'd satone me fur a bloated bond-holder."—Boston Traveller (Rep.). Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, to whom

Horace Greeley gave the title, "pestiferous little demagogue," is seeking the Greenback nomination for Governor. If you want to find any broken down political hack of either party, the place t look is in the National Greenback Labor Socialisti Reform party.—Baffalo Commercial (Rep.). Doubtless Mr. Marble states correctly the position occupied by Mr. Tilden in regard to the Electoral Commission bill, but it would have been far more important to Mr. Tilden, the Democrati-party, and the country if what Mr. Marble nov makes public had seen the light in January, 1877 —Harrisburg Patriot (Dept.).

Under Democratic rule in 1860 the country managed to get along with \$207,000,000 of pape money. The population in the meantime has in creased about one-fourth. And yet there are those who clamor for more paper money when we already have \$700,000,000, . — more than three times as much as there was in 1860. — Albany Journal (Rep.). The Democrats in Ohio are having a hard time. Last winter they gerrymandered the State in the hope of building up the party, but the sub-

soling process has turned up such an enormous cop of new and hungry statesmen in the various districts that it is found impossible to provide for tuem. Hence much tears and tribulation.—Indianapolis Journal (Rep.). According to Mr. Marble, Tilden set his trap at a woodchuck's hole. When the woodchuck saw this trap, whose handles were left exposed, it refused to come out that way, but made a new aperture. When Tilden found the woodchuck all ready to spring out, he begged the chuck to wait until he could set a snare at the new place. And the woodchuck wouldn't. Whereupon Tilden dropped his head, and has continued to droop and drojl until this day.—New York Express (Dem.).

If the "Ohio Idee" means more green-If the "Ohio Idee" means more green-backs, or anything but hard money, honest money, it also means political death to Senator Thurman. If he openly and unequivocally accepts it, the Eastern hard-money Democrats will unite to a man against him when he appears as a Presidential caudidate. If he opposes it, all the leaders of his own party in Ohio will reach for his scalp. Is not this an ingenious device of the old spider ef Gramerdy Park to get rid of a prominent rival before 1880?—Cleveland Leader (Rep.).

The Boston Transcript thus sets forth the folly of the Democratic-Greenback demand for the taxation of United States bonds: "No nation taxes its bonds. By exempting bonds from taxation the United States makes money, because it gains in interest saved more than it could possibly get in taxes. Again, were the bonds taxed, not only would it be necessary to pay more interest, but the bonds would be worth more out of the country than in it, and would go abroad, where the interest would have to follow them, but where the tax-gatherer would be powerless."

Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, speaks of the but a "bargain," and therefore not entitled to praise. Notoriously, the Southern policy is but in the line of Mr. Hayes' letter of acceptance. But Mr. Hendricks, and contractionist. d silver-monoctizer, became the candidate for ce-President with Tildes, contrasticulat, anti-senbacker, and anti-silver remonetizer, on a liform salisfactory to Tilden. Was Mr. Hen-cks' section a "policy" or a "hargain "1-manis (Tenn.) Acatanche (Ind.).

Those labor reformers who seek to benefit Those labor reformers who seek to benefit their condition by making war upon labor-saving machinery should emigrate to Mexico. The soil there is rich and productive, and a ready market can be had for all-agricultural products, such as sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, wheat, etc., and there are no labor-saving machines to interfere with the general prosperity. The plew is much the same that was used in the days of Abraham; threshing is done by beating out the grain with branches of trees, and the grain is cleaned by winnowing after the most primitive methods.—Pitts-burg Commercial Gazette (Rep.).

In the last twelve years the net export of In the last twelve years the net export of gold and silver from this country amounts to \$563, 160, 348. During the last year we have exported of specie in excess of imports \$3, 912, 912. This, and more, was silver sent to China. We have imported more gold than we have exported. Mr. Ewing should think of these things. If we had kept our gold and silver at home, there would have been an ample supply. It was driven way by our paper money. Since the War we have exported more of the precious metals than are contained in the vaults of the Banks of England and France.—Cincinnali Commercial (Ind.). No man can serve God and Mamm

The Scriptures do not make any exception of In-dianapolis preachers. This may have been an oversight on the part of the Divine Author. Proboversight on the part of the Divine Author. Probably Indianapolis preachers look at it in that light. One of them, the Rev. De La Matrel was recently nominated for Congress by the Nationals, and is proposing to serve two masters from now until that belief to the serve two matters from now until that hallots are counted out, if he can. He is holding out his spoon for the support of the Democracy. It is questionable whether it ought to be given to him or not. When a preacher greases the seat of his breeches and attemyts to stide into a political office he generally lands in the outstretched arms of the devil.—Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

We want a more liberal financial policy, and we, therefore, cannot afford to trust many Eastern men. Mr. Randall's equree and broken promises put him out of our calculations altogether. No matter how favorably the fail elections may go, and how wide our field of selection, the South is not for Sam. What is true of Sam Randail is equally as true of Sam Tiden, but for a different reason. Mr. Tilden would perhaps carry out his promises, but he would make but very few to carry out. He is believed to be opposed to a just equalization of national benefits, and known to be opposed to the Government taking steps toward that great work which all who know anything about it, know will be done sooner or later—the reclamation of the Mississippl Valley. And Mr. Tilden is not possessed of enough true courage. If he had been a bold, determined man, he would to-day be the de facto as weil as the de jure President of the United States. We can't, for all these reasons, take any more chances with bim. — Vicksburg (March). Hardel (Dan.) We want a more liberal financial policy,

The outery against capital is not baseless A Gould can do harm as truly as a Kearney, and a Butler can equal them both. They are all three the enemics of society. The great Wall street speculator, who alters railroad rates and cuts down wages to affect stocks and decide his own bets, and the crowd of gamblers that corner pork and wheat and drive the price of food unnaturally high, do and drive the price of food unnaturally high, do not represent capital, but the abuses to which capital can be turfied, just as Kearney represents not the industrious workman but the perverse idler and mischief-maker. And when the present agitation goes a little further, if it does and the real honest, self-supporting part of the community becomes aroused and apprehensive, there will be a decided surprise party. We are as far as ever from the time when it will be a diagrace to have "got shead" in the world. Wealth, even to-day in these hard times, is more evenly distributed in this country than, probably, in any other. The banks, against which there is an especial demagogic cry, are owned in average lots of about \$3,000 each. Denounce the miserable millionaires who own these institutions and there you find them, holders of thirty shares, averaging the brincely incomes of \$180 a year. There is a great middle class among us that keeps quiet, attends to its business, puts a few dollars now and then in the savings bank, and goes through life without making any noise or especially asserting itself. It is a class which the industrious, temperate, economical laborer aspires to join and can nearly always lift himself un to. Brand these as ate. economical isoborer aspires to join and can nearly always lift himself up to. Brand these as lecherous theves, undertake so upper their prop-erty and domestic rights, and whosver does it will go under, whether he comes from California or Massachusetts.—Hartford Courant (Rep.).

CHAUTAUOUA FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 12.-The Rev. Ira G. Bidwell, of Buffalo, lectured this morning on "Studies Among the Shadows" and "Sources

of English History." The annual meeting of the Chautaugus 2 o'clock. The Congregationalists held a meet ing in the same place at 8:30, and steps were taken to re-establish the Congregational National Sunday-School Secretaryship. A Committee was appointed from the various States to consider and present it to the proper authori-ties. At 8 o'clock the Rev. J. 8. Ostrander gave ome very beautiful Biblical tableaux

SERVICEABLE COW-BOYS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12.-The Galveston Ne Fort Clark special says six cow-boys found band of eighteen Indians this morning at dayresulting in the killing of four Indians. One was taken prisoner, and is now in the guardhouse at Fort Clark. One cow-boy regelved a flesh wound in the neck, and the others several bullet-holes in their clothing.

HOSTILES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BISMARCK, D. T., Aug. 13.—The steamer Josephine reports an attack on the boat by Indians in ambush near Fort Berthold, and one soldier killed. There were thirty-six recruits on board for the Sixth Infantry. There are nu-merous bands dodging around in a mysterious

HOG CHOLERA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BRODHEAD, Wis., Aug. 12.—The hog choler or some other fatal disease, is on the increas in this section of Green County. past two weeks from 600 to 800 have faller victims, one farmer having lost 240, another 148, another 90, and so on. Farmers are pretty

SUICIDE. DEADWOOD, D. T., Aug. 12.-Edgar A. Watson, traveling salesman for Peabody, Lyon & Co., St. Paul, died in this city early this morning from the effects of an overdose of laudanum Domestic troubles and dissipation are assigned as the cause for this rash deed.

"THE WOODS ARE FULL OF 'EM." Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS. Ind., Aug. 12.—The Grand Grove of the United States of the United Ancient Order of Druids meets to-morrow in this city. About twenty States will be repre

OBITUARY. BALTIMORE, Aug. 12.-Hocace W. Robbins, of the firm of Bartlett, Robbins & Co., architectural iron-workers, died last night, aged 63

KINGSFORD'S **OSWEGO STARCH**

IN NEW WRAPPERS. Bright and Handsome Shelf Goods,

And the very BEST STARCH manufactured. Always uniform in quality. Pleases Families and Laundry Women every time.

KINGSFORD'S CORN STARCH, FOR THE TABLE,

Is the Most Delicious of All Preparations FOR Puddings, Blanc-Mange, Cake, etc.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES. FROM THE

Indorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies After Using them for Several Years.

R. R. R. DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA. OHOLERA MORBUS.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED AND PREVENTED BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA. DIPHTHERIA, INFLUENZA SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING

BOWEL COMPLAINTS Looseness, Diarrhes, Cholera Morbus, or charges from the bowels are stopped in lifte ty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Bellis gestion or inflammation, no weakness or las follow the use of the R. R. Reiter.

RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES

BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR After Reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURE FOR EVERY PAIN ONLY PAIN REMEDY

In from One to Twenty Minutes RADWAY'S READY RELIE

AFFORD INSTANT EASE. Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Rhdden Inflammation of the Bowels,

Congestion of the Lungs. Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing. Palpitation of the Heart Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza Headache, Toothache,

Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Thirty to sixty drops in balf a tumbler of water will he a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasma, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headacne, Diarrhes, Dysentery, Culle, Windin the Bowels, and all internal Paris.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RaD WAT'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sixtness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a simu-lant. FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial section to the world that will care Fever to the control of the

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE, SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR CONTAGIOUS, CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING
THE FLUIDS.

CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING
THE FLUIDS. Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Macking Dry Cough, Cancerous, Affections, Spphillic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspeptia, Water Brash, Tie Poloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors, Uccrs, Skin and Mip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases Female Complaints, Gout, Daopsy, Sait Rheum, Broschitts, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c. Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel at emedial agents in the cure of Chronic Scrofulous constitutional, and Skin Diseases, but it is the only ostitive cure for

KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS, Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Drown, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright Disease, Albuminaria, and it asi cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with suostances like the white of as egg of threads like white slik, or there is a morbid, dirk, billious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and door the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLASS.

OVARIAN TUMOR STARCE.

OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED
By Dr. RADWAY'S REMEDIES. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.J.

DR. RADWAY'S

Digestive Organs: Inward Piles, Fuliness of the Blood in try of the Stomach, Names, Hearthurn, I, Fuliness or weight in the Stomach, as, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pitch winning of the Head, Hurried and

"Fdlse and True." Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 22 75. n.-t., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent 766.

THE CO

Judge McAllister of M

Respectable Concer hibited by th

Record of Judgm Tax Ca

JUDGE M'ALLISTER SE indge McAllister se his opinion in the case street saloon-keeper wh ating the city ordinance of concerts in saloons. Police Court is reversed

This is an appeal from the Court imposing a fine having music in his beer-heged, of Sec. 6, Chap. 48 Upon a stipulation betwee the ficts, the case is submont a jury.

It appears from the sterected and is the owner was built for the improse worth \$30,000; for the saloon he had a cfeedant had upon which his dauge with a violin and cornet, made nightly for the enterpatrons, there being no exhibition. These are all tion of law is, whether a ance, such as described an indecorous, though given amounts to a violation of ion, and subjects the proforfeiture of his license.

Sec. 6 reads: "No pe allowed to give concerts of many licensed saloon or the entrance of which sha grocery, within the City oson or persons violating the salowed to give concerts of many licensed saloon or the entrance of which sha grocery, within the City oson or persons violating the salowed to give concerts of many licensed saloon or the entrance of which sha grocery, within the City oson or persons violating the salous of a municipal cornot a strict, but reasonable when they define offense meanors or are highly pe which cases they will, be must clearly embrace the vs. Commonwealth, repo (Kv.), 361. In the case with the results of its revision a building and constrained within a subtraced within the subtra and, to say the least, the be tairly embraced within The masical performan ably does fail within the concert, according to the and, if the language had persons shall be allowed to titions of any kind in any the case stated would fail. But such is not the language ert is connected with by the connected with by the connected with by the connected with lowed to give concerts kind, "—that is, concerts of any kind. It is we fer of local contempath the contempath of the same low and degrated in certain sale and music was prostituted and music was prostituted uring the War, and the suppression. They were its terms. But when the bance are considered, it its terms. But when pance are considered, if was not the intention mere musical performs city, unaccompanied b matter how high the and chaste its character of the Legislature to owhole power is confe whole power is division 12 of "To regulate, license hibit all exhibitions shows of every kind, contertainments by itinerant (Gary's Revision, 1886, right to suppress or preentertainments was him persons or companies.

class specified, and the Council put upon R, ordinance in question page 333, the first sections of the council consideration of the council cou hibitions of paintings or eitizens of this city, no last the ordinance now quired for a musical enthe citizens of this city therity in the old or netherity in the or indecent character. A common sense, should a ferred? Why, as we are nineteenth century, should be passed on the netherity should be netherity should be netherity should be netherity and the great masters of may be safely asset the immortal compliance of the immortal compliance have done more towards religious emotions in the the atterances of dogmatic est of these masters was Milton-one the great poe Puritanism—have both the most exquisite and teste. The inspired Beet clared music was a higher or philosophy. Lecky, a by his philosophic facult work on English history own sphere, among the

by his philosophic facult by his philosophic facult work on English history own sphere, among the kind; that his name cathose of Raphael and Phacered music that his preceded with the special control of the

IN GE The County Court v day with the interminevidence was heard or gality of certain item the city in 1873-74, as heard, and the result a reduction of 16 per 1873, and 14 per cent reduction is intended of the appropriation of the appropriation of the appropriation of the propriation of the theory of the conjugate of the appropriation of the conjugate of the company came fown road and for the company that the

Company, their taxe ing to \$5,895. ing to \$5,895.

The following is the who filed their schedu. Hugh Mackey of County. Preferred of \$25; unsecured, \$25,1 but incumbered for \$4 etc., \$7,328; corn a caus, etc., \$2,294; hay 4,899; and open acro \$4,899; and open acro \$4,890; Assets, cash, \$0 ormas G. Smith, at Preferred debts, \$72; \$7,630. Assets, not \$15; store fixtures, \$2,400.

William E. Wheele Secured debts, \$11 descured debts, \$12 descured debts, \$13,480; and \$13

M THE rlow Weed.

S REMEDIES.

ray's R. R. R. Remedies Afm for Several Years. New York. Jan. 4, 1877. several years used your media, but after experiencing their, not after experiencing their, none, it is no less a pleasure than expowledge the advantage we are the several plane and the several plane

R.R. ARRHŒA. ERA MORBUS. FEVER AND AGUE 'S READY RELIEF. NEURALGIA. IA, INFLUENZA THROAT, FFICULT BREATHING. IN A FEW MINUTES PS READY RELIEF.

COMPLAINTS. Cholera Morbus, or painful dis-cle are stopped in fifteen or twen-ladway's Ready Relief. No con-on, no weakness or lassitude, will is. Relief.

R.R. READY RELIEF THE WORST PAINS to Twenty Minutes. ONE HOUR this Advertisement need Suffer with Pain, READY RELIEF

R EVERY PAIN AIN REMEDY the most excructating pains al-nd cures Congestions whether of Bowels or other glands or organs

e to Twenty Minutes. ent or excruciating the pain ies. Infirm, Crippled, Ner ated with disease may suffer, READY RELIEF INSTANT EASE.

he Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder he Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, cult Breathing. Palpitation of the Heart Catarrh, Influenza,

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bitea

the Ready Relief to the part or or difficulty exists will afford ease pe in half a tumbler of water will the Cramps, Sparma, Sour Stomach, Headacoe, Diarrhea, Dyaentery, oweis, and all internal Palia, ilyays carry a bottle of RADWAYS the them. A few drops in water or pains from change of water.

AND AGUE.

RADWAY'S

arillian Resolvent,

T BLOOD PURIFIER,

CONTACTOUS,
IT SEATED IN THE
LICENSE AND VITIATING
FLUIDS.
SCIOULA, Giandular Swelling,
uncerous Affections. Syphilics
the Lungs, Dysepsis, Water
White Swellings, Tumors, Ul22808, Mercurial Diseases, Fe4, Deopsy, Sait Rheum, Brou-

Complaint, &c. Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel st the cure of Chronic Scrofulous, ekin Diseases, but it is the only ADDER COMPLAINTS,

Disease Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, r. Incontinence of Urine, Bright sta and in all cases where there are, or the water is thick, cloudy, one like the white of an egg or saik, or there is a morbid, dark, and white bone-dust deposits, and white bone-dust deposits, and white shall of the back and along uggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAS. N TUMOR
RS GROWTH CURED
RADWAY'S

IEDIES. CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

RADWAY'S TINGPILLS,

READ

and True." mp to RADWAY & CO., No. 33 W. Judge McAllister Firm on the Side

of Music. Respectable Concert-Halls Not Pro-

THE COURTS.

hibited by the Ordinances. Becord of Judgments, New Suits, Tax Cases, Etc.

JUDGE M'ALLISTER SUSTAINS POTTGIESER.
Judge McAllister sent to the Criminal Court s opinion in the case of Pottgieser, the State gring the city ordinance prohibiting the giving of concerts in salvons. The judgment of the Police Court is reversed. The opinion is as fol-

hows:

This is an appeal from the judgment of the Polee Court imposing a fine upon the defendant for
having music in his beer-hall in violation, it is alleed, of Sec. 6, Chap. 48, of Revised Ordinances.

Upon a stipulation between the parties as to all
the facts, the case is submitted to the Court with-

Brypear from the stinulation that defendant exceed and is the owner of the building; that it exceeded and is the owner of the building; that it exceeded and is the owner of the building; that it exceeded and is the owner of the building; that it exceeded and it is the owner of the building; that it exceeded and it is not the play, and she had an city license; that decists that there is play, and she building with the play of the play

IN GENERAL.

COUNTY COURT.

The County Court was engaged again vester day with the interminable tax cases. Further evidence was heard on the question of the illecality of certain items of the appropriation by the city in 1873-74, and further arguments were heard, and the result was Judge Loomis ordered a reduction of 16 per cent on the city taxes of 1873, and 14-per cent on the taxes of 1874. The ion is intended to cover the illegal item of the appropriation for the respective years, but whether it is to apply to the objections only, or embrace the taxpayers generally, has not been decided. On the strength of the decision, the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company came forward and paid for their own road and for the Jollet & Chicago, Railroad Company, their taxes for those years, amount-Company, their taxes for those years, amounting to \$5,895.

The following is the list of new bangrupts who fied their schedules yesterday:
Hugh Mackey, of Cherry Valley, Winnebago Coanty, Preferred debts, \$696. secured, \$30.000, but incumbered for \$80,000, horses, cows, pigs, stc., \$7,328; corn and cheese presses, mik sams, etc., \$2,324; hay, corn, and other grain, \$4,805; and open accounts, \$10.000, Aaron Williams, a builder at 289 South Oakley street. Secured debts, \$118,722; unsecured, \$300. Assets, cash, \$100; lands, \$2,400.
Omnas G. Smith, a butcher at 379 Clark street. Ormas G. Smith, a butcher at 376 Clark street. Treferred debts, \$72; secured, \$700; unsecured, \$7,600. Assets, notes, \$528; stock in trade, \$75; store fixtures, \$1,000; and open accounts, \$2,400.

400 and hardres, \$1,000; and Open Commissioner.
William E. Wheeler, a County Commissioner.
Cured debts, \$10,700; unsecured \$7,740.
sects, lands, \$13,000; notes, \$1,290; and taging planks, \$40. William M. and James F. Olcott, formerly

coal dealers on LaSaile street, in the Otis Block. Firm debts, all unsecured, \$78,017. Assets, \$4,300 of open accounts. James owes \$55.88, and William pothing, and neither have any individual assets.

Andrew W. Fairman, a dentist, Chicago, Preferred debts, \$256; secured, \$16,300; and unsecured, \$1,292. Assets, land, \$15,000; notes, \$96; horse, carriage, and harness, \$55; dentists tools, \$100; and open accounts, \$2.184. George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee of Emanuel Schoeneman.

The meeting for the election of an Assignee for Thomas B. James was continued to Aug. 20. At the composition-meeting of R. H. Mayer & Co. yesterday, the firm withdrew the offer previously made, and the composition was abandoned.

doned.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Henry S. Heth commenced a suit by attachment yesterdayagainst William Mathews, claiming \$1,396.10.

Babette Weinberg filed a bill against Barbara, Anne, Helene, and Charles Hilpert, Emilie and Fred Burger, E. F. Runvan, and Leopoid Mayer to foreclose a trust-deed for \$3,000 on the S. 3/of Lot 32, less the north one foot of said lot, in Iglehart's Subdivision of the S. E. fractional 3/of Sec. 27, 39, 14.

John W. Merrill began a suit in attachment to recover \$1,028 of Mastin Bank.

CHECHET COURT.

JUDGMENTS.
CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BOOTH—Albert Conro et al. vs. City of Chicago, \$2,899.

THE NORTH BRANCH. Effect of Pumping the Water from It into

To the Editor of The Tribune. To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—I supposed some explanation relating to the disposal of the water of the North Branch would be brought out by my letter. Your reporter, with that curlosity and intelligence which characterizes his calling, has attempted to get some trustworthy information on the subject, but has failed. The incoherency and evasiveness of the answers he aliested from partners angingers.

has failed. The incoherency and evasiveness of the answers he elicited from mariners, engineers, and others, show the lamentable fact that they know nothing about the subject.

What a commentary on the prevalent manner of conducting the great improvements of a great city? What a mocking commentary on the boasted hygienic and scientific progress of this century!

"The city authorities evidently have no fear of the water of the North Branch flowing into the city tunnel," says your reporter.

"The city authorities evidently have no fear of the water of the North Branch flowing into the city tunnel," says your reporter.

They have no fear? Have they come to this conclusion from the testimony of scientific experts whom they appointed to investigate the subject? Not at all. What is the history of this Fullerton Conduit job? When the City Council called apon the Chief-Engineer for this opinion on the feasibility of the project, the intention was good enough. It was to cleanse the North Branch, which had become a festering cosspool. The Engineer reported that the conduit was feasible, and that the water of the North Branch could be pumped into the lake. And this is ail the definite information the report contained. It did not decide if the filthy water of this cessoool would be innocuous when emptied into the lake. It did not decide where the water would go when poured into the North Branch. Your reporter finds the same delightful uncertainty among the scientific (?) men he interviewed. It might run into the lake through the main river. It might run into the lake through the main river. It might run into the lake through the main river. It might run into the City Copnoil ordered the conduit made. Was there any consultation with the city Board of Health? Were eminent physicians consulted as to the possible result on the health of the city? Were the Government engineers and surveyors ever consulted as to the character and direction of the lake currents? Not

nent physicians consulted as to the possible result on the health of the city? Were the Government engineers and surveyors ever consulted as to the character and direction of the lake currents? Not that I can learn. How delightful! How like Harold Skimpole! They tell your reporter the matter will have to be decided by experiment which may cost the city thousands of lives, levenes sufferning, and enormous expense! is the the way the scientific men of this decade trifle with human life!

Engineer Chesbrough says to your reporter that the damage will be stight, because the amount of water drawn from the North Branch would be so small. It seems incredible that a scientific man could make such a statement. Does he know how much water the North Branch contains? How many gallons for a solution of horriby septic matter with the lake water which may run into the tunnel! Does he not know that one drop of such water furney with a quart or gallon of lake water will, in a few hours, cause the whole to swarm with infusorial organisms and bacteria? I dare any man to drink a glass of such a mixture, or to allow a few drops of it to be injected under the skin.

allow a few drops of it to be injected under the skin.

It will not do to treat this subject lightly. The health of half a million people should not be tampered with. No unwarrantable experiments should be tried. The ignorance and indifference shown about this whole matter is simply astonishing. I wish to create no sensation. I have waited long hoping some abler pen would engage in this discussion, but humanity forbade me to wait longer.

In the name of the medical profession, and the citizens of Chicago. I demand that even at this late day there should be a mixed medical and scientific commission appointed to investigate and report on this subject. There are certain innocaous coloring matters which might be poured into the lake near the end of Fullerton avenue, as a test, in sufficient quantity and at small expense. Its appear-

ing matters which might be poured into the lake near the end of Fullerton avenue, as a test, in sufficient quantity and as small expense. Its appearance, or nonappearance in the crib, or near it, would assist in deciding this question. A similar plan was adopted successfully not long ago some where in Europe. The test proved that the poisonous waters of a marsh filtered through any porous soil, and mixed with the drinking water of a large twm, causing a virulent fever.

I would add to this, that, aside from the probable poisoning of the water-supply of this city, there is a strong probability that the water-supply of Lake View and Hyde Park would both be injured. The mariners are doubtless correct when they assert that the usual current of the lake is down the west shore. This current, then, would convey the filthy water of the North Branch directly into the Hyde Park crib, and when a southeast wind is strong it would carry the poisoned water into the residences of Lake View. How do our suburban neighbors relish the?

DR ANDREWS.

suburban neighbors relisa this? E. M. HALE.

DR. ANDREWS.

"My impression," said Dr. Edmond Andrews. "My impression," said Dr. Edmond Andrews, in speaking to a reporter yesterday about the Fullerton avenue conduit and the probable effect of pumoing from the river into the lake, "My impression is that most of the time it will be better to pump from the lake into the river. They can pump a large quantity of water by following that course, which, when it reaches the junction of the North Branch and the main river, will divide itself, part going down to the canal, and thus purifying the South Branch, and another part flowing into the main river and thence into the lake, purifying the main river as it goes. Or they can pump a smaller quantity,—sufficient to purify probably the North Branch,—and still leave a current running into the North Branch from the main river and the North and South Branches will be purified by the same operation."

"How about pumping into the lake, Doctor, and contaminating the lake water by the filth and offscouring of the North Branch, as it is feared such a process would do?"

and contaminating the lake water by the fifth and offscouring of the North Branch, as it is feared such a process would do?"

"If for any reason it is fesirable to pump into the lake from the river, I think it can be done in moderation and safety, and at all times except when there is a southeast wind. Ordinarily, you know, at all times of the year there is a current flowing southward parallel with the lake shore, and a moderate amount of river water pumped into the lake would flow along towards the south and not be carried out, I think, to the crib. That is about my idea of it. In other words, I think that in these ways you can so manage the machinery as to use the conduit without impairing the purity of the water. The examinations of take water by Prof. Babcock under the microscope have shown that water from the crib contains less animalculæ now than it did before the canal was dug. Other examinations show that it is only during a large freshet that animalculæ can be seen without the aid of the microscope. I don't believe we will perceive anything out of the way in water taken from the crib, should they pump into the lake, because I believe the water will be borne southward and not reach the crib at all,—that is, at ordinary times. Of course, when there is a freshet, the water rushes out of the river and is carried farther out, and there is a greater mingling. On general principles—and it is certainly pleasanter to think ol—I would prefer pumping into the river, as I have indicated. A short trist, however, will determine which of the two ways of pumping is the better, all things considered, and then it will be time to decide intelligently which should be adhered to, or whether it is practicable to alternate at intervals."

AN EXAMINATION NEEDED.

it is plain, from the widely-differing opinions which The Tribune has published on this subject, that nothing can be settled without a thorough examination. The subject is so important that one ought to be made. It would cost but little for the city authorities to make a thorough hydrographic survey of that nortion of the lake lying between Fullerton avenue and the North Pier, as far out as the crib. It is the easiest thing in the world to take a thorough set of soundings of every square yard of that space, and to make a satisfactory study of the local currents which prevail there. It will, of course, take some weeks, but then it will be months before the engines for the Fullerton-avenue conduit can be put in place. It can easily be ascertained whether the effect of the North Pier is that which some claim for it; whether the southerly current at all. An examination of this character, carried on by the City Engineer and his assistants, would authoritatively settle this disputed point as to what would become of the North-Branch water if pumped into the lake,

so long as the present hydrographic conditions exist. If that examination showed that the drift was to the northward, it would relieve the City of Chicago, though it would lead to a vigorous protest from Evanston and Lake View; and if the investigation showed that the water pumped from the North Branch would inevitably be carried to the crib, then, of course, the project of pumping from the river into the lake would have to be absolutely given up, unless the water could be taken so far out into the lake as to subject it to the action of other than in-show currents.

DEMOCRATIC DEFAULTER.

John M. Biekel, the State Treasurer Pennsylvanis in 1854, Guilty of Illegall; Issuing State Bonds-The Facts Suppressed by His Democratic Successor.

Dispatch to New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 7.—Political and offi-

ctal circles here have been somewhat excited to-day over the exposure of the fact of the existence of a Democratic legacy in the shape of an overissue of State bonds. A slight disposition has been manifested to treat it as a light affair, or as if it was only rumor, having no foundation in fact, but such a disposition has found nothing on which to feed. It is true that there has been an overissue of State bonds to the amount of \$100,000; that that overissue took place during the term of John M. Bickel, as State Treasurer, under the authority of an act of 1853, authorizing the creation of a loan for the redemption of bonds, then or soon to become due; that the fact of overissue was apparently not suspected until March last, when Capt. Hart, Cashier of the Treasury, had his attention called to the matter by a notice from the Farmers' and Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia, that the amount of money remitted by him for the payment of the semiannual interest was insufficient, as eighteen cou pons, representing \$25 each, of the loan of 1853, had been presented in excess of the coupons formerly paid and known to be outstanding: that since that discovery every effort has been made to unravel the mystery, with only partial success; that the old sinking-fund book, containing the accounts prior to 1858, including the time of this transaction, is missing, thus increasing the difficulty of the solution; that a later Treasurer, Henry S. Magraw, received in 1858 \$28,000 of the 1853 loan from the Girard Bank of Philadelphia, with which institution they nad been left by John M. Bicket, the late Treasurer; and that the Sinking-Fund Commissioners ordered these bonds to be placed on the books, thus increasing the debt to that amount; that in May last the banking house of J. & W. Seligman, of New York City, sent to the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, of Philadelphia, eighteen bonds of \$1,000 each, asking for information as to their genuineness: that there is apparently no means of distinguishing between the bonds of the regular and overissue, all being in due form and of equal genuineness. These are all facts from which there is no escape. They have been known for several weeks in a more or less vague form to a small circle, and to a still fewer number of persons for several months. The first intimation the general public received of the affair was through a Doylestown, Bucks County, paper of last week. Upon this cine, facts and figures were obtained, and the story was vesterday given more general circulation. But there are some facts connected 1858 \$28,000 of the 1853 loan from the Girard the story was vesterday given more general cir-culation. But there are some facts connected with this transaction which have not been made

cuiation. But there are some facts connected with this transaction which have not been made public in the accounts heretofore published. These facts are as follows:

When Mr. Bickel left the State Treasury in 1854, and turned it over to his successor, the hon. Joseph Balley, of Perry County, he reported that he had a certain amount on deposit in the Philadelphia banks; but when Mr. Balley went to the depositories to verify the accounts of Mr. Bickel, he found there was a deficiency of about \$78,000, which sum Mr. Bickel had appropriated to his own use. Mr. Bailey then proceeded to force Mr. Bickel to reimburse the Treasury, and succeeded, according to his own statement, in getting a return of about \$65,000, leaving a deficiency on the part of Bickel of about \$12,000 or \$13,000. This has been made a matter of history by Mr. Bailey, who, when he retired from the Treasury, filed in the records of the Department an exhaustive statement, written on blue foolscap, in a clear, bold hand, showing the amount of Bickel's defalcation, the number and amount of installments paid by that individual toward making good the defalcation, and that a balance of nearly \$13,000 was still due the State on that account; and this in the face of the fact that the books of the Treasury showed the defalcation to have been made good entirely. The overissue bonds might have been traced if the coupons paid since 1853 had been preserved, but when the Treasury officials sought to avail themselves of this method of detection they were thwarted by the fact that all the old coupons had been destroyed, according to the custom prevailing then in the Department, namely, to burn all papers at the end of each

namely, to burn all papers at the end of each Another significant fact, which has been en Another significant fact, which has been entirely ignored in the published statements of this transaction, is, that all the State Treasurers having direct connection with this quarter-century old steal are or were Democrats. Bicket is a Democrat; and so was his successor, Bailey. The constant hue and cryof that party for years has been shout corruption in the Republican management of the finances of the State, and now, close on the heels of the complete vindication of treasurer Noves, comes the exposure fixing the only defalcation ever committed in the Treasury Department of Pennsylvania on a Democrat, and its descovery and the suppression Democrat, and its discovery and the suppression of the facts in relation thereto upon another

Democrat.

As to the action of the State officers in the As to the action of the State officers in the case, only one course seems open. The matter will have to be referred to the Legislature at its next session for such action as the case demands. Under the law, the financial officers of the Commonwealth are authorized to redeem only \$428,000 of the bonds, but as one of the parties to a contract, the State is in honor bound to redeem the remaining \$72,000. The bonds are all equally genuine, the only difference being that the Treasury failed to receive the benefit of the overissue. Many of them are doubtless in the the Treasury failed to receive the benefit of the overissue. Many of them are doubtless in the hands of innocent persons, who should not be made to suffer for the misdeeds of the State's officers or agents. Besides, if the bonds should be repudiated, the credit of the State would receive a severe shock, for no one would be safe in purchasing her securities if her just obligations in this case are repudiated.

The Introduction of Cheap Wines.

The Introduction of Cheap Wines.

Saratoga Correspondenc New York Graphic.

A. T. Stewart & Co. are going heavily into the wine business in the fall, and propose to turnish at the Metropolitan and Park Avenue Hotels clarets and still wines at less than French prices, thereby at a blow cutting off a source of exclusiveness and expense to hotel people. I do not see why the still wines of the United States are not put on our hotel bills at low rates,—the Ohio, Missouri, and Middle States wines. At Cincinnsti a gallon of Ive's seedling, pure wine, costs only 60 cents, or 10 cents a bottle, and it is a better claret than the bar claret of New York at 20 cents a glass. At Atlantic City, N. J., a wealthy gentleman, ordering wine, asked me to choose it. I saw ou the bill "Egg Harbor wines, heavy Burgundy, \$1." This being ordered, we pronounced it as pleasing a glass of wine as we ever tried at a low price. Indeed, the only notable failure to grow a good wine in this country has been in California, whose vaunted alkaline products, common in quality, and doctored at that, have blinded us to the merits of more modest home vintage. A foreign claret, vin ordinaire, can be bought for 60 cents a gallon or less; the duty is 40 cents a gallon; the freight is inconsequential. Delivered in New York, the bottle of Paris wine, such as we get in the cases, costs no more than 25 cents. If A. T. Stewart & Co. take up this wine question the freight is inconsequential. Delivered in New York, the bottle of Paris wine, such as we get in the cases, costs no more than 25 cents. If A. T. Stewart & Co. take up this wine question for hotels, with their capital and intelligence, they will force cheap wine to be a commodity, and alter the habits of our people, who, by throwing ice-water into their stomachs, have got the habit of eating quick and selfisbly, and without any social connection between food and man. Wine has been growing better in America every year for twenty years, as the soil works down to its acquaintance. If we drank wine generally, we should drink less whisky, and add an important article to agriculture, particularly with small farmers. Mr. Henry Clair, who is now the principal botel manager in the United States, and a man of vast business dispatch, says that a cask of French wine at \$90 can be afforded at 60 cents a bottle, or three france, the same wine put on hotel bills for \$3.

Prairie-Dogs.

It has always been a subject of curiosity and inquiry as to how and where prairie-dogs, living on the prairie far away from any river or straam, obtain their water. Mr. F. Leech, formerly of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and a frontiersman of experience, asserts that the dogs dig their own wells. each village having one with a concealed opening. It matters not how far down the water may be, the dogs will keep on digging until they reach it. He knows of one such well 200 feet deep, and having a circular statrease leading down to the water. Every time a dog wants a drink he descends the staircase, which, considering the distance, is no mean task. In digging for water, the animals display as much pluck as in resisting the efforts of settlers to expel them from the land of their progenitors. Prairie-Dogs.

STURGES.

He Is Once More Temporarily Off the Board.

But Will Renew the Fight to Get Back To-Day.

Judge Farwell's room was well filled yester-day with Board of Trade men and others interested in learning whether the injunction recently issued by Judge McAllister to prevent the Board of Trade from interfering with "Jack" Sturges on the Board would be dissolved.

THE JUDGE SAID
the bill was filed on the 19th of June last, set ting out among other things that Sturges had been expelled from the Board, but that a jury had since decided, in a petition for mandamus filed by him, that he was unlawfully expelled and asking for an injunction to prevent the Board from interfering with his rights on the Board until the mandamus case had been decided by the Supreme Court, to which it had been appealed. The Board of Trade claimed that under the decision of the Supreme Court in the Rice case, the questions raised in the present case had been since passed on, and that Sturges had no relief in law or equity, so that the bill

had no relief in law or equity, so that the bill should be dismissed.

The Judge did not think, however, that he would dissolve the injunction on that ground. He must conclude that the objection was made at law in the mandamus proceedings, and, therefore, could not be entertained at present, as the Court must have passed on it, and still have held it had jurisdiction. The present hearing was before a branch of the same court, and it would not be proper for him to say the other branch was wrong.

hearing was before a branch of the same court, and it would not be proper for him to say the other branch was wrong.

It was also claimed that, under other decisions, the Supreme Court had ruled the same way. In the case of Fisher vs. the Board of Trade, Fisher having been expelled, filed a bill to prevent the Board from interfering with his privileges. The Supreme Court in that case held the bill was not to restrean the Board, but to compel it to restore him, and that the proper proceeding for such relief should have been by mandamus, for although it was for a restraining order it was in substance for the purpose putting Fisher back on the Board. In the Baxter case, Baxter, having been ejected, filed a petition for mandamus to get back on the Board, and then filed a bill asking to be allowed to enjoy his rights on the Board until the mandamus case was decided. The Supreme Court, on appeal, dismissed that bill for want of jurisdiction, holding it was not a proper method to take for rellef, and that the remedy was at law. They also declined to consider the plea of irreparable in jury as of any weight. was at law. They also declined to consider the plea of irreparable injury as of any weight. Sturges also, in November, 1874, before he was expelled, filed a bill for injunction to prevent the Board from putting him out, but the Supreme Court on appeal held that the bill, would not lie, and that his remedy was at law, thus affirming its decision in the Baxter case. Then proceedings by mandamus were begun, and a judgment obtained to the effect that the expulsion had been irregular and illegal. Thereupon the present bill was filed, on the ground that there was a distinction between the present suit and the others decided in the Baxter and Fisher cases; that those decisions did not control because proceedings had actually been ter and Fisher cases; that those decisions did not control because proceedings had actually been begon by mandamus, and a judgment obtained in complainant's favor, and that, therefore, he was entitled to epioy his privileges on the Board of Trade until the decision of the Su-preme Court on that appeal. The Judge, how-ever, thought there was no distinction which could be drawn and maintained, so as to allow an injunction to be upbeld. The Supreme Court had passed on the questions involved very fully, and it would not be proper to strain a point to go against such clear decisions. The a point to go against such clear decisions. The effort was to defeat the effect of the appeal in the mandamus case. The statute gave the right to appeal, but if the bill for injunction was allowed to give effect to the judgment of the Circuit Court, the object of the statute would be defeated.

As to the objection that the injunction was to As to the objection that the liquidation was to preserve property-rights, the Judge did not think that was of any force. If the Board were to be destroyed, or to admit some one else in place of Starges before the decision of the Supreme Court, that would be another thing. But preme Court, that would be another thing. But when Sturges complained of suffering irreparable injury, he would suffer no more than the Board on the other hand if he should finelly win. The benefits of the Board would be destroyed if courts, at their pleasure, could set its rules saide from time to time. The injunction would therefore be dissolved for want of equity.

Mr. Pratt then asked to have the order dis-solving the injunction stayed for a few days, so that Sturges could close up his affairs on the To all of which Judge Lawrence responded oing. Mr. Dent suggested that the defendants were entitled to damages for the issuance of this injunction in the way of attorneys' fees, which be

fixed at \$500.

Judge Farwell thought that was just. The injunction was accordingly dissolved, and, on the Court's own motion, the bill was dismissed for want of equity. At appeal was asked and allowed under bond for \$860.

allowed under bond for \$860.

**Well, they've given you a sort of set-back, haven't they?'' said a riporter to "Jack" after the court proceedings were over, and after he had conversed with his hwyers and returned to

had conversed with his lawyers and returned to his office.

"No, I guess not," was the imperturbable reply, as "Jack "proceeded to take off and readjust a refractory white still it and a standing collar. While still engaged in getting his neek-gear in order he addd! "You'd better see Fratt. He'll give yot all the law. I don't know anything a out hw myself, but you can get it from Pratt."

"But," said her reporter. "are you not practically excluded from the Board now that this injunction has been disolved?"

"Not a bit."

"Explain."

"Go and see Pratt. He'll explain,—tell you

"Not a bit."

"Explain."

"Go and see Pratt. He'll explain,—tell you all you want to know.'

So the reporter sought and found Col. Pratt. He was in his office in he Kent Building, giving instructions to half dozen clerks who were scratching away for dar life.

"WE SHALL GO BROKE JUDGE DICKEY, of the Supreme Court to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the Appelate Court rooms," said the lawyer, in his fusque, 300-words-a-minute style, as he proceeds to satisfy the reporter's curiosity, "and sk him to grant a supersedeas. The Supremelourt is in vacation now, but one Judge can inforce the writ, and the supersedeas will simply revive the injunction and continue it inforcuntil the appeal taken by the Board of Trade in the mandamus case is decided by the Supremelourt. We have given notice to counsel on to other side to be present before Judge Dicky at that time, and the matter will be fully agued."

"And you hope for favorable decision from Judge Dickey!"

"We do, for we thik we can make him see the injustice of this desion of Judge Farweil's. It doesn't jump with the opinions of a large majority of the Board's request and I have never heard a lawyer i Chicago, outside of the Board's counsel, who cesn't agree that Judge Board's counsel, who cesn't agree that Judge

the injustice of this design of Judge Farwell's. It doesn't juriop with the opinions of a large majority of the Boardof Trade, and I have never heard a lawyer i Chicago, outside of the Board's counsel, who desn't agree that Judge McAllister was right in issuing that injunction. Why, out I the 1,000 members on the Board, 760 signif a petition asking that 'Jack' be put back onthe Board. Judge Farwell possibly thought that the majority was the other way—that Sturge was a litigious sort of fellow, that the Board lidn't want him in, and that it was the proper hing to do to dissolve this injunction. We trid to show him for two days that it would begross injustice to keep Sturges out, that it, waid complicate his business, and interfere wit his trades. But it was all to no purpose. Win we saw how it was going, we asked for the days before the entering of the final ord to go before Judge Dickey for a supersedes. But he even refused us that, which we this was rather ungenerous treatment on his part.

"What is your coment on—THE DECISON ITSELP?"

"Practically, it take the ground that Sturges would be no worse out of the Board than the Board itself would be with Sturges on Now, as I said before a majority of the Board to-day—three to one—re in favor of restoring him. The very discussion of this motion to dissolve the injunction has converted some of the Board told me ti other day that he would have granted the injunction himself, had he been the Judg and had he understood the case then as he bederstands it now; and that Judge McAllisterfould have done wrong, in his opinion, if head refused to grant it. Judge Farwell didn'tegin to rise to the hight of the occasion. I thil the decision is an outrare. Not that Judge arwell didn't try to do the best he could—fd I think he did—but he am't quite big enoughin't quite broad enough for a thing of this kint That's the trouble."

There is every prospit of an interesting time this afternoon when a case comes up before

Judge Dickey. Judge Beckwith, Col. Pratt, and Mr. Mouroe will appear for "Jack," and Dent & Black for the Board of Trade. No opportunity occurred vesterday for an enforcement of the order dissolving the injunction, for the reason that "Jack" was busy all the morning in court and with his lawyers, and, as no afternoon session is held at present, no occasion arose for his going on the floor.

LOCAL POLITICS. ROBERT T. LINCOLN PROPOSED

FOR CONGRESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Several communication and editorials have recently appeared in your paper concerning men and things in connection with the approaching political campaign, which have stimulated the writer hereof to jot down such rambling thoughts as have suggested themselves to his mind in relation to the same and kindred subjects. As a general rule it is unsafe to elect men to offices which are known or supposed to afford opportunities for illegiti mate gains who are seeking such positions, and if not an axiom, it is at least prima facie evidence that a man is unworthy of trust who seeks to obtain piedges in advance for any such

offices.

No man should be elected an Alderman or County Commissioner who has not been long noted for his unselfish probity, and who would County Commissioner who has not been long noted for his unselfish probity, and who would only accept the position as a mere act of public duty to be faithfully discharged when imposed, but never to be sought. With this general remark the County Commissionerships will be dropped for the present, but may be resumed when discussing names which have been mentioned in connection with the offices to be filled. One of the most fatal mistakes made by the people of the Northern States, and especially in the Northwest, is the frequent changes made in the personnel of our Congressional and Legislative representation, and thus failing to secure the many benefits which experience and assured position secure to the man who has the repeated indorsement of his constituency. This mistake will, however, continue to be made so long as constituencies regard the offices as mere compliments to the incumbents rather than of service to the people, and we can hardly hope for amendment while conventions and people continue to regard rotation in office as a leading if not a controlling idea.

Notwithstanding the very creditable record made by the Hop. William Aldrich, representing the First Congressional District in the current Congress, one needs but to keep his ears open on the streets, in the cars, or in public or private offices to learn that there will be a vigorous effort made to successede him, and the names of Sidney Smith, Kirk Hawes, and Irus Cov are each urged by their especial friends for the immediate successions while James P. Root and George M. Bogue are each looked upon as future candidates for Congressional nonors. Less qualified and deserving men than any of these nave often secured seats in the National Legislature. It is urged that Mr. Aldrich cannot hope to remain in Congress beyond a second term at most, and that a new man would give more general satisfaction than the present Ren.

chosen two, years hence in any event, and that it would be better to make the change now. If this were really the case, are we quite sure that any of the above-named gentlemen would give more general satisfaction than the present Representative, or would not be in danger of being superseded after a single term?

If we could find a man of high character, first-class talent, with a broad and thorough education, and in the vigor of youthful manhood, it might be well to elect such a man and keep him there while his health and strength lasted, or until the State or nation should demand his services in a still more exalted station.

Have we such a man? The writer believes we have more than one such, but at this time one name occurs to him pre-eminently fitted to meet all these requirements, and that name is Robert T. Lincoin, sole surviving son of the immortal narryr and ennuclipator.

Mr. Lincoin and to some 35 years old, has had a thorough classical and legal education, has superior natural talents, cool and accurate judigment, and a firmness in well-doing which challenges the admiration of all honest clizens. He is as modest and unselfish as his illustrious father, and capable like him to fulfill the duties of any position with which be may be honored. But aside from the eminent finness of his nomination and election from the First Congressional District of Illinois (his native State) his name would give prestige to the entire Republican Congressional tieset in the State, and we would hear the old war song, slightly amended:

We are coming, son of Abraham,

men as boyd, rore, and Cannon in the inidole, with reasonably fair candidates in the other districts, the Republicans would be almost sur-of electing twelve, with a possibility of carrying thirteen or fourteen of the nineteen districts in

thirteen or fourteen of the nineteen districts in Illinois.

Mr. Lincoln has already refused a high position in the Executive Department of the General Government, and would enter Congress with a prestige which it would require years of carnest labor on the part of almost any other member to acquire. If such judicious nominations can be secured, every Republican paper in the State should keep the entire Congressional list of candidates conspicuously displayed so that each would reflect an influence in behalf of all the others, besides strengthening the candidates for ional offices and the State Legislature. This communication is made upon the sole responsibility of the writer, and no man will be more surprised than Mr. Lincoln himself should it ever appear in print. But it is hoped that his patriotism will triumph over his nodesty.

responsibility of the writer, and no man win he more surprised than Mr. Lincoln himself should it ever appear in print. But it is hoped that his patriotism will triumph over his nodesty, and give to the public the beneat of the stering qualities he'is known to possess.

Now for a glance at the legislative candidates, both State and county, if, indeed, the County Board can be called a legislative body only, when it performs, aside from the courts, all the functions of government, legislative and executive, aimost without restraint of any kind,—a body in which eight corrupt men may very nearly confiscate the property of 600,000 people. Of candidates there are plenty—as plenty as stale fruit on South Water street, and about as worthless. But have we not material from which we can, if determined action is taken, secure eminently worthy men! Should Mr. Aldrich fail to be renominated for Congress, what a capital County Commissioner he would make: and what excellent members of the Legislature could be found in the persons of Mesars. Sidney Sinth and Kirk Hawes. All these positions are highly honorable if honestly and ably filled.

Many gentlemen who have graced both Houses of Congress have subsequently felt proud to occupy seats in their State Legislatures; sand in Illinois, the names of Snyder, Reynolds, Brees, and Turner, all now beyond the vale, have set the noble example. And the peerless John Quincy Adams conferred lasting renown upon our country's history while representing the old Twelfth District of Massachusetts in Congress for many years, after - having represented the nation at all the principal Courts of Europe, and filled the Presidency of the country from March 4, 1825, till March 4, 1829, and finally died, virtually at his desk in the old hail of the House of Representatives.

With such noble examples of devotion to the public service, I cannot see how a good man, who has the leture and disposition to serve the people in one capacity, should be unwilling to accept honorable service in any other to which

he may be chosen.

The writer does not use the names of Messrs.
Aldrich, Smith, and Hawes as par excellence
the only men suited to the positions named, for the only men suited to the positions named, for there are many equally worthy, but their names being familiar to the public ear he uses them as representatives of a class of citizens from which important public functionaries should be chosen. Every Congressional, Legislative, and Commissioners' District in the county should be equally careful in selecting the very best upen to fill all the offices, but especially those exercising legislative functions; but the writer, being a resident of the First Congressional and Second Legislative Districts, does not feel at liberty to mention names out of his own vicinare, nor would be, except in the case of Mr. Lincoln, use any names which had not in some degree become public property. degree become public property.

FOR THE BEST MAN.

LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSION AL.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—I have noted the correspondence of W. O. C. in Sunday's TRIBUNE, and am quite convinced that he hit the "bull'sere." To those who know Mr. Sumwalt and his eye.' To those who know Mr. Sumwalt and his present opinions, his design in urging Hawes for the Legislature is apparent. The existing dissatisfaction with Mr. Aldrich, and which has been increasing rapidly during the past few months, has alarmed the friends of the present member from the First District. They are now beginning to scheme in order thus to get their man through. The opponents of Mr. Aldrich are anxious to see some one represent this district who will be able to demonstrate that a Congressman can accomplish something, at least, gressman can accomplish something, at least during his first term, and be able to learn a lit tle about the forms and methods of legislatid except by absorption, and Mr. Hawes is thus it danger of being the next Representative

Congress, and we are inclined to believe Mr. Sumwalt and a few others understand. FOURTH WARD.

CAPT. COWDON'S PLAN.

How It Is Regarded by the Memphis Chamber of Commerce. Memphis (Tenn.) Avaianche, Aug S. At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, the courtesy of the Chamber was extended to Capt. John Cowdon to explain

his maps for the benefit of the Mississippi River. This he did with the assistance of Judge Brown.

Judge Brown introduced Capt. Cowdon to the Chamber, remarking that the system which he would explain was of deeper moment to the citizens of this vailey than any other now before the country, and one which commanded the earnest study of every one living in the contiguous States of the Valley. Capt. Cowdon then in a simple and foreible mianner explained, by the aid of maps constructed under his personal direction, and from actual surveys of United States engineers, the proposed system of lowering the river ov means of outlets, and forever rendering unnecessary the building of another yard of levee or string of jetties.

At the conclusion of Capt, Cowdon's remarks Judge Brown addressed the Chamber in favor of the plan, and submitted the following resolutions for the consideration of the Chamber:

Resolved, That the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River, the reclamation of the lowlands of the Mississippi Valley, and the securing of a deep outlet to the waters of the Gulf of Mexico which will be permanent and splicient for the entry and exit of the largest sca-going craft, demand the lummediate attention of the Federal Government, as a national necessity, and as a public work the successful accomplishment of which will return in a short time to the Government and the people whatever outlay may be required, multiphed a hundred fold.

Resolved, That of the several methods proposed for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River, and the reclamation of the suprovement of the navigation of the Mississippi River, and the reclamation of the mavigation of the merit of the different systems for the reclamation of the mavigation of the merit of the different systems for the reclamation of the mavigation of the several methods proposed to the one proposed by Capt. John Cowdon. Yet we consider it of the atmost importance that the merit of the different systems for the reclamation of the mavigation of the Mississippi Valley, and will add in the Memblis for the development of the trade an Judge Brown introduced Capt. Cowdon to the

Lonsdale, Sr., J. C. Neely, M. Gavin, and A. J. Kellar.

In consideration of the above action, Judge Vance, Chairman of the late Citizens' Convention held in the Memphis Theatre, has appointed, in addition to the Committee heretofore announced on Invitation and Correspondence, Senator Isham G. Harris and the Hon. W. T. Avery, which Committee, in conjunction with those appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, will prepare an address to the public, setting forth the objects and great importance of the Convention to be held in this city on the 12th day of November next.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS parons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where silvertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 80 clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays: until 80 clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays.

J. & H. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
Newsdealers, Stationer, etc., 1008
West Madison-st., near Western-sy.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-sy., corner of Hajated-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweier, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

A three-line advertisement inserted in this column during week days for 50 cents; each additional line 15 cents. On Sunday Expents a line is charged. 7 words average a line.

POR SALE—\$3.500—A SPLENDID OCTAGON-front brick dwelling, 10 rooms, all modern im-provements, and lot, on Wella-st.; one block from en-trance to Lincoln Park; the house could not be built to-day for \$3.500; thrms easy. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madlson-st. able migry, he would suffer no more than the Board on the other hand if he should finelly win. The benefits of the Board would be destroyed if courts, at their pleasure, could set its rules aside from time to time. The injunction would therefore be dissolved for want of equity.

We are coming, son of Abraham,

Three hundred thousand more,

Three hundred thousand more,

Trong hull and valley, farmhouse and hamlet,

will and city, all over this broad land. It

would add to the Republican vote in every

gave notice of appeal, and asked Mr. Dent to be
allowed to take the papers so as to present them

to Judge Dickey, of the Supreme Court, for a

supersedeas.

Judge Lawrence objected.

Mr. Pratt then asked to have the order dis
Mr. Pratt then asked to have the order dis
with reasonably fair (Annon in the middle,

with reasonably and fares. Address O

treatment of the Board would be de
stroyed if courts, at their pleasure, could set its

roughly mail and city, all over this broad land. It

would add to the Republican vote in every

county in the State, and the thrill of old-time

patriotism would be felt in Ohio, Indiana, Middle

will and to the Republican vote in every

county in the State, and the thrill of old-time

patriotism would be felt in Ohio, Indiana, Middle

will reason the provements and lot, or Well-att, one object from those could not be built

to day for \$3.500. In Plex None 7.

179 Madison st.

170 Madison st.

OR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFIL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange. 7 miles from hleago: \$15 down and \$8 monthly: cheapest property market, and shown free; abstract free: railroad fare, o cents. IRA BISOWN, 142 LasBiet-st. Room COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

L'OR SALE—TO STOCK RAISERS AND FARMERS

—One-half interest in a farmin Missouri, situated
three miles from a railroad. The farm consists of 1,500
acres, 400 acres fenced and improved, the baiance pasture and timber land, with running water. It is well
stocked with short-horn cattle, graded stock, horses
and hogs. A good man wanted to purchase an interest
and take the management of the business. There is a
good house with 8 rooms, large barn and sheds, fee and
milk house. Address "STOCK KAISEK," at the Tribune office. une office.

FOR SALE-I WILL SELL 40 ACRES FOR \$400, near Jerseyville. Ill., and make terms \$25 down and \$5 monthly to one who wishes to start a nice little farm in a splendid jocation; 10 acres timber. Ilving water, etc. 214 Leavitt-st.

etc. 214 Leavitt-st.

POR SALE—GOOD FARM OF 310 ACRES IN CENtral lowa. Price only \$19.50 per acre. Terms favorable. Address S. F. BENSON, Union, Is.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS. WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-sk, near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASE PAID FOR OLD GOID AND SILVER' Owney to lean on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Buillon Office (licensed), 59 East Madison-st. Established 1865. Office (licensed), 59 East Madison st. Established 1865.

MONEY WANTED—85, 000 ON IMPROVED CENtral residence property, West Side, YOUNG &
SPICER, Ryon of Bryan Block.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR
currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIRCES IN PACKAGES
of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room
of Tribune Company.

WANTED—TO BORROW—\$1,000 ON GOOD REAL
estate. Address F M. Room 4, No. 73 South

Canal-st.

W ANTED—\$1, 200 TO \$1, 500, SECURED BY Machinery and stock worth \$7,000; will pay 10 per cent interest. Address R 100, Tribune office.

W ANTED—\$1, 500,000, IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN \$2,000; none answered but principals; security unquestionable. Address P&0, Tribune office. unquestionable. Address F.S., Trionne omcc.

PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved farms in lilinois. DEAN & PAYNE, Randolph and Dearborn-sts., Chicago.

\$25.000 edged real estate. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, Attorney, 70 Reaper Block, 95 Clark-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING. North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

Charkist.—BOARD FOR Sides or gentlemen, \$3 to \$5 per week, with use of piano and bath.

PAGLISH HOUSE, 31 KAST WASHINGTON-ST.—
Best single rooms and board in the city for \$5transients, \$1 per day; restaurant tickets (2) means \$4. NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND LSO WABASH AV.—
N. Reduced prices. Good rooms and board, \$1.50 per day; \$4.50 to \$7 per week. Day board, \$4 per week.

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 351, 333, 355, AND 357
Usate-st., four blocks south of the Paimer House—
Board and room, per day, \$1.50 to \$2; per week, \$3, \$6, \$7. Furnished rooms to rent without board.

MISCELLANEOUS. A PARTY WISHING TO GO THROUGH BANK-rupter would like to make arrangements with at-terney barling cast to pay costs; good socurity. Ad-dress k. W. Tribune office. Gress R 94. Tribune office.

WANTED-ENGINEERS IN TOWN OR COUNTRY
who are at present in employment to call at office
of CAMPBELL & THOMPSON, Hoom 50, 116 Washington-st., Chicago, for their own and their employers'
benefit. If inconvenient to call send address on postalcard.

WANTED-A MAGIC-LANTERN FOR PUBLIC exhibitions; must be cheap. Address Box 1004. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ONE PHACTON AND A THREE SEATED CAR-riage, would be very useful for a hotel or a livery stable; three horses, consist of large team and one bug-gy horse; owner has no use for them, and can be bught at a great bargain. O SS, Tribune office. AGENTS WANTED. A GENTS WANTED-HUNTER'S LATEST IMPROV-taken spart to clean; combines eleven household arti-cies, costing separately 3c. Betall and sample price sc cenus. 174 LbsSalie-et. Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES. GOOD WATER POWER FLOURING AND SAW mill and lands, in Central Wisconsin, for Chicago property. HARSHBERGER, 150 Dearborn-st. PERSONAL.

DERSONAL-JOE: LETTER RECEIVED WITH contents all U. K. Meet me Tuesday (13th), 4 p. m., Sherman House, W. S. S. PARTNERS WANTED. DARTNER WANTED-IN A LUCKATIVE BUSI-ness. willing to work; medium capital, where the roftes can be seen daily. E 28. Tribune office.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED-BLACKSMITH. CALL ON P. HICKS, 107 Fulton-st., at 10 o'clock a. m. WANTED-A GOOD BREAD BAKER TO TAKE charge, at its West Harrison-st. J. WISHART. WANTED-A GOOD, STEADY MAN COOK: MUST be soher and steady; wages small. Call at 91

Employment Agencies

WANTED-200 LABORERS TO WORK ON RAILroads, farms, wood chooping, saw mills, and
other laboring work; the highest wages paid; free
fare. CHEISTIAN & CO., 208 South Water-st. WANTED-100 LABORERS FOR IOWA FOR C. & N. W. R. R.Co.; free fare; 5 farm-hands, at J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph-st.

J. H. SPERBECK. 21 West Randolphest.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

W ANTRO-EVERY MAN AND WOMAN TO SELL

"De LaBanta's Advice to Ladies," from to develop
the figure, heauty, deportment, dreas, state inter
given. Most eigenst and complete book ever supgiven. Most eigenst and complete book ever suplished. Hlustrated: 500 pages. DE LaBANTA & CO.,
170 State-st., Room 20.

WANTED-OFFICE BOYS AGED 14 TO 17 YEARS
by wholesale house: must write good hand and
furnish references. Address B 93, Tribune office.

WANTED-CANVASSERS (OF EITHER SEX) TO
sell a first-class article of murit. Address R 77,
Tribune office.

WANTED-SIX CANVASSERS TO WORK ON
salary. Call at 1461 State-8t.

WANTED-SIX CANVASSERS TO FIRE SEX

WANTED-SIX CANVASSERS TO WORK ON
salary. Call at 1461 State-8t.

WANTED-TRY DUDON, 6 Tribune Building.

WANTED-TRY OF THE BEST STREET SALESments to be week as all. WANTED-TRN OF THE BEST STREET SALES-men in the West to sell goods at fairs and on the street, inducements unequaled. Call on or address C, M. LININGTON, 45 Jackson-st., Chicago. WANTED-PEMALE HELP.

WANTED-TWO GIRLS; ONE FOR KITCHEN work and one for dining-room, eig.; good wages; references required. No. 52 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED-A GOOD, EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR kitchen work at 139 Hoyae-av.; wages \$3 per WANTED-A GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply Wednesday at 100 Vernon-av. WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK
In a private family; a German preferred. 302 Rast
Indiana-st., between Cass and Rush.
WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL
housework. Apply at 11 North May-st.

Scamstrosses.
WANTED-GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS DRESS-making. Apply at 264 West Madison-st.

WANTED-NURSE GIRL NOT YOUNGER THAN
15 years (German or Swede) for child 14 months
old. Apply at 1083 Michigan-av. Laundresses,
WANTED-SHIET IRONERS FOR STORK WORK at LOOMIS' Laundry, 193 West Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A SCHOOL TEACHER WHO CAN Remove with her family into the neighborhood, can hear of a position near the city by addressing L L. Tribune office.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT YOUNG lady to go to Peorla; employment light; respectable: references required; expenses advanced. Call Wednesday at Room 1, 118 Randolph-st. T. A. BABCOCK.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS DOUBLEentry bookkeeper is open to engagement. Good
reference and small salary. Address E 97, Tribune

SITUATION WANTED-BY JOB PRINTER. CAN keep books, mail, etc. Q75, Tribune office. Conchmen, Tenmsters, &c.
SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHman; thoroughly understands horses and carriages;
willing, reliable, and careful driver; good reference.
Address O S7, Tribune onice.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A STEADY SINGLE on second work; wants to make himself useful. R 70, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics.
CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG SWEDISH
Offil to do second or general housework. Apply at
119 East Chicago-av., second floor. SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-SWORK in a small family or second work. Apply at 633 Forty-third-st. SITUATION WANTED BY A PLEASANT AND Swiling young German giri for general housework in sman private family. Call at 142 Twentieth st.

Nurses.

Cituation WantkD—A young GIRL Would like to take care of children and teach; wages low, Apply at 281 Ashland-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED FAMILIES IN NEED OF soud Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 173 North Halsaed-tt.

TO RENT-HOUSES.

West Side.

1.0 RENT-\$12 PER MONTH-3-STORY BRICK house 38 Harvard-st.; \$12. 3-story brick 26 Fillmore st.; \$12. 3-story brick 26 Fillmore st.; \$12. 3-story brick 450 Western-av.; \$10. store 430 Western-av.; \$10. store 430 Western-av.; \$17. 6 large rooms over same; \$12. 2-story brick 442 irving-place. Inquire at 385 Western-av. TO RENT-526 ADAMS-ST.-TEN-ROOM HOUSE, all conveniences, large lot, good barn; all in fine order. SPEAR & DRIVER 116 Lasaile-st.

Suburban. TO RENT-CHEAP. A NICE 8 ROOM HOUSE, fine shade, good bara, lake water and gas, near Hyde Park Hotel, only three minutes walk from depot. Apply to E. E. HYAN & CO., 210 Labaside-st. TO RENT_ROOMS.

To RENT-NEATLY-FURNISHED BASEMENT, for housekeeping; also, furnished parlor and single room, without board. Apply at 49 Elizabeth-st., between Madison and Washington. South Side. O RENT-NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS in marbie front house, 384 Michigan-av., near

I in marbie front house, 384 Michigan-av., near Twelth-8: TO RENT-A FLAT CONTAINING 9 EOOMS, bata-roum, pantry, etc., in marbie-front house, 4338 Michigan-av. Inquire on the premises. WANTED TO BENT. WANTED-TO RENT-A SECOND OR THIRD floor; one having elevator statemed, suitable for tinware manufactory; reals must be cheap. Address R 69, Tribune effice.

WANTED-TO RENT-A SMAIL FURNISHED house on the West side, within the neighborhood bounded by Lake-st., Van Buren-st., Ashiisaid and Western-avs.; can furnish any reference that may be required. Address F.-O. Box 302, city.

MUSICAL. DON'T BUY AN ORGAN OR PIANO UNTIL AFter you examine the wonderful Lyon & Healy
patent upright plane: it is first-class in every respect,
in tame spendidly, and can be seed at the price of an
organ. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sta

Organ. LYON & HEALY, State and Monros etc.

(TREAT BARGAINS—
I GREAT BARGAINS—
SECOND-HAND ORGANS.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
CASH OR MONTHLY PATMENTS.
CASH OR MONTHLY PATMENTS.
CASH OR MONTHLY PATMENTS.
CASH OR MONTHLY PATMENTS.
COTHER STATE AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE AND ADMINI

WEARE JUST RECEIVING 220 NEW PIANOS OF best Boston and New York makers. These we of-fer at rates which deft competition. Call and examine before purchasing eisewhere. W. W. KIMBALL, Oct-ner State and Adams-we.

POR BARGAINS. GO TO CHAPIN'S. COlliner Madison and Dearborn-sts; a larger stock than all the stores of the kind in Chicago.

WHIMS AND ODDITIES IN PROSE AND VERSE, with original designs, by Thos. Hood, rare, \$3; Macaulay's Enrich, \$4,500; Banceroff a History United States, \$4,500; Banceroff a History United States, \$3; Hallam's Middle Ages, where \$1,500; Mangat's England's Vols., \$9; Essays of Elia, \$1,50; Kingt's England & Vols., \$9; Essays of Elia, \$1,50; Kingt's England & Vols., \$9; Essays of Elia, \$1,50; Kingt's England & Vols., \$9; Essays of Elia, \$1,50; Kingt's England & Vols., \$9; Essays of Elia, \$1,50; Geological Survey of Kentucky, 4 vols., \$1,50; Hinciples of Political Economy, 2 vols., \$3,50; Barwin's Origin of the Species, \$1,75; Descent of Msc., \$2,50; Lord Eacom's Works, 10 vols., \$1,50; Chambers, \$1,50; Chambers, \$2,50; Darwin's Origin of the Species, \$1,75; Descent of Msc., \$3,50; Darwin's Origin of the Species, \$1,75; Descent of Msc., \$2,50; Lord Eacom's Works, 10 vols., \$1,50; Msc., \$2,50; Lord Eacom's Works, 10 vols., \$1,50; Msc., \$2,50; Appleton's American Cyclopedia, 10 vols., \$1,50; Msc., \$2,50; Appleton's American Cyclopedia, 10 vols., \$1,50; Msc., \$2,50; Appleton's American Cyclopedia, 10 vols., \$1,50; Msc., \$1,50; Msc., \$2,50; Appleton's American Cyclopedia, 10 vols., \$1,50; Msc., \$2,50; Appleton's American Cyclopedia, 10 vols., \$1,50; Msc., \$1,50; Msc., \$2,50; Appleton's American Cyclopedia, 10 vols., \$1,50; Msc., \$2,50; Appleton's American Cyclopedia, 10 vols., \$1,50; Msc., \$1,50; Msc.,

LOST AND FOUND FOUND-ON THE NORTH SIDE, AUG. 12, A SUM for money. Owner can find same at 164 Washing-ton-st., Room 16; 4 to 6 p. m. TRAYED OR STOLEN—A RED AND WHITE COV from corner of Forty-fourth and School-sta.
Reward will be paid for return. S5-LOST-A GENTLEMAN'S CAMEO LOCKET.
S5 monogram on one side, picture hely and little girl
laside. Above reward for delivery at Bloom 3, 112
Lasalle-8.

COMPETENT YOUNG LABY WILL GIVE, IN-struction in the native German language, in Engla-d or Chicago. Address O 46. Tribune onice.

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, 160 WI st., for furniture, merchandise, carrie

tances may be made either by draft, express, ice order, or in registered letter, at our risk. TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

dly, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per lily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per liddress

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sta, Chicago, III.
Orders for the delivery of The TRIBUNE at Evansion
glewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-root
il receive prompt attention.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CRICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch office NEW YORK-Room 29 Tribune Building. F.T. Mc PARIS, France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Ba ON, Eng.-American Exchange, 449 Strand

BENEY F. GILLIG, Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. -Palace Hotel. AMUSEMENTS

Hooley's Theatre-dolph street, between Clark and LaSalle ement of the Majeronis. "Camille."

Haverly's Theatre.
rn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement
file Folly Company. "Robinson Crusoe." TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex change yesterday closed at 994.

Further researches into the affairs of the nocratic State Treasurer of Missouri develop a total "discrepancy" estimated at over \$1,000,000, for which the state has only to show a practically worthless whose sureties are many of them no longer solvent, and \$400,000 of semi-fraudulen bonds of a private corporation in Kansas City, rated at from 10 to 50 cents on the ollar- The St. Louis Evening Post flatly charges that the Treasury Ring has stolen a round million of the people's money.

The great disasters which fall to the lot of humanity are usually accompanied by exam-ples of the possible meanness of mankind which seem designed, by unbearable ugliness alone, to serve as memorable moral lesso Accompanying the awful plague now ravag-ing the shores of the Mississippi River comes the discovery that much of the yellow-fever quarantine so strictly maintained in the South is entirely for the purpose of putting money into the pockets of provision

From present indications the Republican in the North Carolina Legislature are likely to be in a position to dictate who the Demo Senator, even though they may be unable to elect a Republican. The contest potteen Vance and Merrimon has divided the Democrats into two distinct and irrenconcilable factions, in strength respectively on joint ballot about as follows: For VANCE, 73; for MERRIMON, 39; necessary to a choice, 86. The Republicans will poll 58 votes on joint ballot, and by making terms with either wing of the Democracy can secure the elecof a more acceptable man than VANCE

The downfall of the caucus system in itish politics is foreshadowed by two notable instances of open revolt upon the part of candidates who refuse to be bound hand and foot by pledges of submission. The lates Bradford, who has represented that borough in Parliament since 1861. Being again invited to stand as one of the Liberal candidates subject to a rule of the Liberal Association requiring him to shape his course in accordance with the dictation of that body, Mr. FORSTER has refused to become a candidate upon such conditions, and will probably make the can-vass as an Independent Liberal. Divisions in that party enabled Mr. Forster to be elected in 1874 by the Conservative vote, and a similar result at the forthcoming elec-

While, diplomatically speaking, England and Russia are the best of friends, yet the rest of the civilized world is not blind to the fact that Russia is desirous of extending her nce, if not her dominion, in the direction of Central Asia, and in consequence of this ambition on the part of the Czar the British Government has constantly a jealous eye upon that quarter of the globe, fearing nisition by the Russians of advantages that will eventually threaten their interest in India. Even now the Russians are labor-ing with the authorities in Northern Afghanan, and the report goes that they have been cordially received at Cabul, the Capiful rival, has already arranged for a fri oete with Russia for whatever profits may be gained in the way of trade or political supremacy.

Portra's Committee, which had been consigned to oblivion for some weeks past, is once more a candidate for public notice. People had nearly forgotten that such a Committee was ever organized, and there would be danger of their forgetting it altogether but for the blundering stupidity of the Democratic managers in republishing selected portions of the testimony of Axon and Weber as campaign documents.

absence of any allusion to the points right out in the cross-examination of these tinguished witnesses, whereby they were their own admissions shown to be the soft unbinshing of liars and perjurers, is a haracteristic Democratic dodge. It will de-eive nobody, however, for among all the de-elopments of the Potten investigation no single fact has been so thorougaly demon-strated or so extensively advertised as the fact that ANDERSON and WEER proved themsalves a precious pair of perjurers. The publication of a garbled version of their testimony will chiefly serve to render conspicuous the expurgated portions.

M. Palmer's chickens are rapidly ome to roost. One that has coming home to roost. One that has been away thirteen years arrived the other day. Capt. W. B. Rasser, who commanded Company G. One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, during the War, has recently printed a letter in the Washington National Republican, giving the testimony of Gov. Palmer as to the use of the army in con-

During that year Gov. PALMER was invited to address the loyal citizens and army offi-cers stationed at Lexington, Ky., on the po-litical situation. Buting the address an officer asked him winther the army ought to be used to interfere in the elections which were then about to take place in that State, to which he replied: "If I were a soldier, with musket in my hands, standing at th polls, and I saw a Rebel approaching with the intention of voting, I should arrest him on the spot, and, if need be, shoot him upon this, but at the same time one would like to know if the Governor recognized his chicken when it came home,

Judge McAllistes, in the case of Port DIESER, arrested for violating the city ordi nance prohibiting the giving of concerts in saloon, has come to the rescue of the portly saloon-keeper, and given a decision in the interests of beer and music. The ordinance provides that "No person or persons shall be allowed to give concerts and exhibitions of any kind in any licensed saloon or grocery," etc. Judge McALLISTER decides that Pottgreser did not give " a concert and exhibition," but only a concert, consequently was not liable, though he would have been had the ordinance read "concert or exhibition." The great Porrgreses will not fail to be profoundly gratified to the little copulative conjunction which has saved him, and all lovers of beer, as allied to music, will re joice that a monosyllable has allowed them to drink the one and drink in the other.

A CHINESE ESTIMATE OF "HARD TIMES." In the course of his speech in accepting enomination to Congress, Tom Ewing dulged in the following flight of fancy "Look shroad over the land from Maine to Florida, from Cape Cod to the Golden Gate What do you see but ruin? Idleness, starvation, and beggary of labor; a pestilence of insolvency; business stagnation; enterprise dead, -and all in the midst of every bounty a kindly Heaven can pour on its favorite land." In rather striking contrast with this sensational utterance was the observation made about the same time by one of the most intelligent attaches of the new Chinese Embassy, then passing through this city. He said, in effect, that he and his companions had been looking ever since they had left San Francisco for that gaunt starvation which was alleged to be stalking through the land, and, having failed to discover any signs of such a condition of things, he wanted the reporters to tell him where the hard times

It may be said that this observation was made by a resident of a country where men live on \$2 a month, where meat is a luxury once a week instead of a common dish two or three times a day, and where nothing less than a famine produces what is there known as hard times. If all this be urged to depreciate the value of the Chinaman's observation, the reply is that the standard of his estimate is the standard of the great bulk of the population of the globe, and that, even judged by the condition of European countries, the gross exaggeration and overdrawn pictures of American hardships at the pres ent time would call forth pretty much the

same remark from any observing traveler.

The fact is that agitators like Tom Ewing, DAN VOORHEES, "Brick" POMEROY, BEN BUT-LER, and DENNIS KEARNEY-whether howling for an unlimited issue of irredeemable and worthless fiat scrip, or exciting the evil pas sions of the working classes to make war or property-find it necessary to conjure up a degree of suffering that does not exist, and to inflame the imagination with fanciful scenes of personal deprivation that can only It is for this reason that the agitators do not esitate to distort facts and invent lies that ccasion the great astonishment of foreign could only be justified, if at all, by the abject wretchedness and utter despair of universal starvation, when people are ready to experiment with any change in the consciousness that nothing can be for the worse; hence they endeavor to persuade he country that it has reached the very exremity of endurance, though the personal experience or observation of every man

teaches the contrary.

EWING, VOORHEES, and the rest continue to eiterate on every possible occasion that there are three millions of men out of employment, whose families are suffering for the very necessities of life, though this would include about three-fourths of the entire number of workingmen in the cities and owns of the United States. They repeat the assertion in the face of the fact that in vestigation of the subject within the last few weeks has shown that the number of unemployed men in the country probably does not exceed 250,000; many of the latter have occasional precarious employment. They prate of starvation as if it were general, whereas single case of actual death from want of lood would be so startling an occurrence that length and breadth of the land. They harp upon the falling-off in production as some thing irretrievable without the adoption of the remedies they propose, though the railroad statistics show a steady aronal increase in the bulk of the railroad traffic since 1872, which is the surest indication of a gain in production; and production is the result of labor. The "hard times" we have are simply the reaction from an excess of apparent prosperity and the fruit of excessive extravagance; in judging of the actual degree of depression and suffering, the Chinaman's estimate is more correct than that of the American, who only compares the present with a period of exceptional, transient infla-

SOUTHERN NOTIONS OF NATIONAL JUS-

It has been a prevailing idea throughout the South ever since the Democratic party has seriously expected to regain control the National Government that the Southern States have a claim against the National Government in the shape of grants and subsidies, in order to offset the advantages which the North is said to have obtained in this way while the South was making war to destroy the Union. The Louisville Courier-Journal and other prominent Southern journals have done what they could to inculcate this idea. It rests upon the assumption that the South should forfeit no advantages by reason of the Rebellion, which was a holy war to assert a "sovereign" right, and that, to any extent that the South was shut out from the bounty of national legislation while seeking to destroy the Government, she should now be reimbursed with interest. If Northern conreactors and speculators were given an oppor-tunity to plunder the Government while the Southern contractors and speculators were excluded on account of their rebellious attitude, then the latter must now have an equal

Mississippi levee scheme, the Virginia and | the thirty-eight States will have the same Tennessee canals, and all the other demands of the South exacting some hundreds of millions of public bounty. It is scarcely ecessary to argue this phase of the Southern laims among an intelligent and loyal people. But there is another view of the case to which the attention of the New York Nation has been directed by a resolution of the Arkansas Democrats calling for "money aid" in behalf of the Texas Pacific Railroad, and another resolution passed by the Missouri Democrats demanding appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi River as a matter of "justice to the people of the Mississippi Valley." This notion of "justice" is as peculiar in a commercial as the other notion is in a political way, and the Nation exposes its fallacy as follows:

The State of Arkansas, for instance, since the War has expended nearly \$12,000,000 in the construction of railroads, levees, and other internal improvements, or at least has issued bonds to that amount on their account. These improvements she now has and enjoys, and if they are not as valuable as she expected them to be the miscalculation. improvements, or at least has issued bonds to that amount on their account. These improvements she now has and enjoys, and if they are not as valuable as she expected them to be the miscalculation has been her own. Not having the money for their construction herself, she issued her bonds, which were in good faith and for value purchased, and are now almost exclusively held by Eastern people and institutions. What difference does it make, so far as the obligations of Arkabasa to the East is concerned, that Congress had nothing to do with the matter? Again, to assist in building railroads and other public works which they deemed casential to their prosperity. Arkabasa counties and cities issued bonds to the amount of nearly \$10,000,000 more, which were sold in the East, where they have remained. These bonds, as well as those of the State, are still outstanding. The principal in no case has been paid, and the interest rarely. On the municipal securities in some instances suits have been brought in the United States courts by non-resident creditors, judgments have been obtained, and writs of mandamus have been issued to compel the payment of what is due. So the matter stands; but when we look at the platform of the Arkabasa Democrats we find that the tenth resolution—it is the eleventh that asks Congress for "money aid" to the Southern Pacific Railroad—is an appeal to Congress to interpose between the Federal courts and the delinquent communities by taking the writ of mandamus from the former, so that feature and the payment of what is due. So the matter stands: on the money they have advanced to supply her with the railroad she already has. Is that justice? And looking further, we find that the tenth is an appeal to Congress to interpose between the Federal courts and the delinquent communities by taking the writ of mandamus from the former, so that feature and the payment, so that their nolders, who are to be called upon to contribute involuntarily tent here is that justice? Turning to Missouri, we find that the

Precisely the same line of argument might be pursued with reference to every other State south of Mason and Dixon's line. All have enjoyed to greater or less extent the use of Northern capital, and nearly all have repudiated in whole or in part, or seriously contemplate either repudiation or "scaling of their indebtedness. Yet these same Southern States unite in demanding as matter of right and justice that the North shall contribute still further in the shape of Government bounty. The money comes mainly from the North, whether capitalist loan it direct to Southern States and are swindled out of it by repudiation, or whether the people of the North donate it in the of taxes. Perhaps it is because the Southern people have become pretty well convinced that they cannot induce Northern capitalists for many year to come to voluntarily donate them that they are so anxions to cooree the North ern peoble to furnish them money and aid through taxation. But the "justice" of the case is rather difficult to recognize. In a political way, it is worthy of remark that, while Democratic politicians at the North are seeking to persuade the people that no Government bounty will be voted away unler the dominion of that party, the Demo erats of the South (who rule the caucus) promise that Democratic success shall followed by liberal subsidies to all the favorite projects devised for sectional advan-

THE REVIVAL OF WILDCAT MONEY.

The Louisiana Democracy at their late State Convention furnished perhaps an explanation of the Southern unanimity in opposition to the National Banks, and may go far in explaining the demand of many Northern Democrats for the same purpose. The resolution covering this subject read thus:

Resolved. That the Lonisiana Democracy demands that the National Banking system should be abolished and the National Bank notes retired, and in lieu thereof that the Government of the United States should issue an equal amount of Treasury notes, commonly known as greenbacks, and we also demand the usconditional reveal of the laux imposing a lax upon the circulation of State banks.

It will be seen that the demand is not merely for the abolition of National Bank circulation, but for the repeal of the National Bank system, which means the repeal of all the bank charters. This has a deeper significance because accompanied by a demand for the unconditional repeal of the laws imposing a tax upon the circulation of State banks. here are some 5,000 State and local banks. the note-circulation of which is prohibited by a tax of 10 per cent. The repeal of this tax would at once enable all these banks to issue notes under the State laws and charters, and in Illinois we would have a revival of all the banks of issue, where the charters

have not been abandoned, in operation be fore the War. The plea that more greenbacks should be issued to take the place of the National Bank currency is one that, if it have any force, should apply even more strongly to the issue of State bank notes. There are, it is stated, 7,000 banks in existence in this country. Of these, 2,000 are National Banks, all of whom are compelled to have a bank-note issue of not less than \$45,000 each, and may have as much more as they think proper by depositing the requisite security. The circulation of these banks is so protected by law that, though banks have failed without number, not one dollar of their currency has been lost, not one dollar has failed to be redeemed. This is in striking contrast with the history of State and all other banks in this country, and is peculiarly striking in contrast with the experienceof the people of Illinois in the matter of banks charte red by the State. In France, the National Bank is compelled to have coin enough on hand to redeem its circulating notes. The security for the notes of the Bank of England consists of a deposit of Government securities up to a certain limit, and then a deposit of gold, dollar for dollar, to the amount of the outstanding circulation. In this country, the notes of the National Banks are secured by the deposit of Government excess of the circulation. In France, England, and the United States the failure to

redeem a bank note on demand is not pos-able under the existing banking systems. How will it be under the revival of the

State and the wildcat systems? The future

may be readily anticipated by the history of

fore the War, a large proportion of the currency. in this State was made up of bank notes issued by banks ocated in Georgia under the liberal banking laws of that State. If these State bank be revived, there will be a deluge of bank notes from Louisiana, Florida, Mississipp Arkansas, and all the other Southern States and this currency, issued without limit and ssued without security, and practically irredeemable, will find its way all over the country and be sold at a discount for a while, an then collapse in value, and to the extent perhaps of three or four hundred millions of dollars will prove a total loss to the billholders. Wildcat banks will be established all over the North and the West, and the money will be forced into the hands of people of small means, especially in payment of wages, and after running its race as depreciated currency will fall in value until reaches the bottom. There is not a State bank, nor a private bank, in the United States which may not, without expense or cost, become a bank of issue by simply filing security at the National

Treasury for its note-circulation and taking the name of National Bank. There nothing in the name to deter these banks from becoming National Banks. The objection is, that to issue notes under the National Banking law there must be such absolute security given as to render a loss to the bill-holder an impossibility, and that is not the system which these old State banks and private banks desire. They desire to issue \$300,000,000 of bank-notes, resting exclusively upon the faith, hope, and eventual charity of the people into whose hands the notes may be thrust. But a system which requires every bank that ssues a note to circulate as money to give security that the note shall be redeemed on demand is, in the minds of these wildca and irresponsible bankers, rank despotism and a tyranny that demands instant repeal We submit to the people of the United States whether they want to return to the system of irresponsible, wildcat banks, and o substitute the notes of such banks for those under a system in which, for fourteen years, there has not been a dollar lost to the bill-holder. The substitution of greenbacks in place of bank notes is one proposition but the repeal of the National Banks and

wholly different, and for which no apology or pretext can be given except to grant icense to rob and plunder the people.

the reissue of State bank notes is something

THE RUSSIAN INDEMNITY. England is congratulating herself upon the results of the treaty of Berlin and the ecretly-executed Anglo-Turkish treaty, by which, upon condition of certain reforms to be inaugurated by the Porte, she promises to ssume the protectorate of Turkey in Asia and defend the integrity of the Empire in case Russia should at any time transgress he limits of her new territory in Armenia prescribed by the Berlin treaty. The genral assumption of the English people that these two instruments have secured Turkey against any fresh aggrandizemen upon the part of Russia, and that any effor o violate the provisions of the Berlin treaty or to trench upon the ground forbidde by the Anglo-Turkish Treaty will bring down pon her devoted head the combined power of England, Austria, and Turkey, and perhaps France. This might very safe assumption if the treaty of Berlin had clearly settled all conflicting points cations not provided for either by the treaty made by the Plenipotentiaries or by the convention that Mr. LAYARD concluded with the Porte. Some of the English papers, now that the first flurry of popular excitement has passed away, among them the Pall Mall Budget, which has consistently and continuously supported the Government, begin to see a danger ahead which has been very apparent to the outside world all the time,amely, the indemnity.

The protocols which were recently sub nitted to Parliament show not only that the Congress did not settle the indemnity busiess, but, more than that, was unable to settle it, although the character of it had been described in Lord SALISBURY'S circular. and France and Italy took the same view of it as England. The issue which was brought before the Congress was whether Russia should have priority of the existing creditors of Turkey in demanding an indemnity of 300,000,000 roubles. As the Pall Mall Budget puts it: " Either Russia must be forced o withdraw her claim or the creditors must ubmit to be defrauded, and Turkey allowed to sink for the future into the osition of a judgment debtor, hable o seizure of body or goods whenever the udgment creditor might please to enforce is claim." The protocols show that while the Congress would not admit the latter alternstive they did not demand the former. England declared she could not admit that Russia could have priority over any creditors of Turkey whose claims antedated the beginning of the war. Thereupon Count SCHOUVAopp declared that Russia did not claim riority over loans guaranteed by England nd France. Count Court (Italy) inquired if the Russian declaration extended to other loans or debts not guaranteed, to which Count SCHOUVALOFF replied that he had not examined this difficulty, but affirmed, in a general way, that Russia proposed to respect legality, "that is, every auterior hypothecation." Upon the strength of this very indefinite assertion, M. Waddington record ed "that Count SCHOUVALOFF has made two declarations; the first affirms that in no case will the indemnity be converted into territorial acquisition, will in no case interfere with the interest of the two categories of loans—those guaranteed or those of ordi-nary obligation." It is plain enough to see, however, that Count SCHOUVALOFF's declara tion does not bear out the record. He makes no mention of ordinary obligations, and, in fact, he excepted all unsecured obligations. The essence of the situation, therefore, is that, while Turkey is under the conditional protectorate of England, she is absolutely in pawn to Russia, with no possibility of redemption. While Russia has not made any first charge upon Turksh revenues, she has taken precedence of all her ordinary lia-bilities, which constitute the bulk of the total amount. In other words, Turkey has been placed in

bonds to an amount equal to 11 per cent in excess of the circulation. In France, England, and the United States the failure to the constraint of the congress was important to the congress was important to the congress was important to rescue her. She is pledged, body and sonl, and must give herself up "on de-mand," as she caunot pay the claim. The question of the future, therefore, is not so much how will England restore or reform a tude, then the latter must now have an equal opportunity. This is one of the arguments in favor of the Texas Pacific Railway, the have its own banking system, and no two of will England do when Russia suddenly de-

system. The South is poor, and mere to be local banks of issue in every town, treaty of San Stefano, has agreed to pay, and which still remains in force, since all the provisions of that treaty are valid which are not disturbed by the treaty of Berlin? Does village, and cross-roads, in order to make money cheap and plenty. Bethis situation of affairs, this black cloud hanging over Turkey, lia le to burst at any moment, throw any light upon the following dispatch in our last issue: "The Rus sian expedition to Central Asia aims at the occupation of the six Nimar Khanates between Alu Darva and the Mountains of Hindoo Koosh. One of these Wakhan, is a tributary of Afghanistan. Its occupation would reduce the distance between Rus and India to 325 miles."

> There has been considerable discussion of late in the Southern papers upon the question whether Gen. LEE was in favor of employing end is now put to it by the publication in the Philadelphia Times of a letter written by Gen. LEE himself in 1865, in which he says:

My own opinion is that we should employ without delay. I believe that with proper re tions they can be made effective solders. possess the physical qualifications in an emdegree. Long habits of obedience and subortion, coupled with that moral inducence whi our country the white man possesses over black, furnish the best foundation for that dine which is the arrest guarantee of miline which is the black, Jurnish the best foundation for that discip-line which is the surest guarantee of military efficiency. Our chief aim should be to secure their facelity. There have been formidable armies com-posed of men having no interests in the country for which they fought beyond their pay or the hope

Gen. LEE even goes further than this, and, foreseeing that the use of negro troops in the Union army would be followed by emancipa-tion in case of success, he advises that "The best means of securing the efficiency and fidel ity of this auxiliary force would be to accompany the measure with a well-digested plan of gradual and general emancipation. As that will be the result of a continuance of the War, and seems to me most advisable to adopt it at once crue to our cause." Inasmuch as the North was successful and the negroes were emanci-pated, and had the South been successful they would probably have been emancipated also, the whine of the Bourbons over the loss of Slavery does not seem to be very well

member of the Democratic Congressional Com-mittee, has been interviewed in regard to the political complexion of the next House, and he figures it out as follows:

figures it out as follows:

I put thirty-six districts in the doubtful list—which any Republican would place in the same category. Making allowance for these and for other things, I can say, without any doubt as to the accuracy of the prophecy, that we are going to hold the next House by a larger majority that we now have. Some of our gains will be in Nevada and California. We will also redeem three, if not four, of the Missouri Republican districts. Concerning the next Presidency, he shot his

mouth off to this effect:

The coming election will be the first instance of a great pitched battle along the skirmishing lines. If we lose, our defeat in the fight for a President follows. If we win, of which I have not the slightest doubt, there is no power this side of the Omnipotent that can prevent Mr. Tuwnan entering the White House in 1880. He will carry, by overwhelming majorities, twenty-three out of the thirty-seven States.

I do not count Mr. Thiorn in. The New York politicians are making attempts to galvanize him into a candidate, but they cannot succeed. One best trait of the Anglo-Saxon race is that they have no use for a coward. Mr. Thiorn has proved himself such, and can never get a half decent support outside of New York.

All of which Mr. MANTON MARBLE may put

We hope that the mill of Gop that has been rinding very slow in the case of GODLOVE S. ORTH, of Indiana, will grind exceedingly fine and that the people of the Congressional District where he has just been nominated will re turn bim by a majority to correspond with his deserts. He has served several terms in Congress with great credit to himself and to the general acceptance of his constituents. He was afterwards sent as Minister to Austria, which office he resigned in 1876 to become the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana. Immediately efter his nomination he was accused of corrupt conduct while a member of the nection with the Venezuelan claims. Facts refuting the charge could not be obtained for immediate use in the canvass, and, rather than mbarrass his party with the task of defending him, Mr. ORTH withdrew from the ticket and gave place to Gen. HARRISON. Afterward the facts in the case vindicated Mr. ORTH and clearly established his innocence. His election now will serve two good purposes, namely, remove the stigma that was unjustly attached to him and secure the services of an able and upright man in Congress.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis G.-D. fro Memphis, Tenn., tells how the Democrats in tend to carry Phillips County, Arkansas. few days ago the Mayor of Helena, W. R. other Democrats went to Memphis and procured two pieces of ordnance and have taken these guns to Helena "with the open and avowed intent of overawing all opposition, and carrying Phillips County for the Democrats; besides, two-cavairy companies nightly gallop over the county with the same intent. Phillips County has hitherto polled 2,800 Republica votes to 900 Democratic. The present office-holders are all Republicans, and against no one of them has any charges of official corruption or incapacity ever been entered. The Demo-crats boast that they will carry-the county in spite of everything." BURKE, one of the signers of the bond for the cannon, is a Democratic candidate for the Legislature. It looks as if the attention of Mr. HAYBS ought to be called to this fresh attempt at pacification on the part of the Democratic bulldozers of Phillip

County. The Augusta Chronicle and the Savannah News are both considerably distressed over the new independent movement that has suddenly sprang up in many of the Southern States, is not to take the place of the Republican party. to at least oppose the Democratic party. The Chronicle says that the Independents cannot now succeed in carrying the State of Tennessee but it believes that "it may be strong enough to endanger the election of a Democratic Predent in 1880." Turning to North Carolina, the same paper fears that "there are enough Inde pendents and Republicans returned to the Legslature to secure the defeat of the Democratic caucus nominee for United States Senator. And Democratic journals of that State seem t concede that JOSIAH TURNER, Independent, has been sent to the Legislature by so large majority that he can be easily elected to Con fears are well grounded, and that the South will not be quite "solid" for the next Democratic candidate for President.

Prof. Swing, who has been staying with LAW RENCE BARRETT, the famous actor, touches the nner life of the family in this delicate manner inner life of the family in this delicate manner:

I am quite pleased with the religious air that fills
this Barkern cottage. A cleryyman of even more
rigid views might well declare that the peace and
promise of Goo are here. Beautiful as all the
flowers about the flouse, were the words of the
daughters of the actor when they, in turn, said
"grace" at the table where so much love and
friendship met. Mr. Barkern's own religion is
rational and modern; the religion of his wife and
daughters is very tolerant out very devout. The
wave of modern infidelity has not reached this
home. Here the theatre and the altar, for once, at
least, blend.

The State Journal calls special attention to the importance of the Drainage Amendment which is to be submitted to a vote of the people of Illinois at the November election. This amendment must receive the affirmative vote of a majority of all the electors, else it will be de feated, hence the importance of not allowing it to go by default. It was supposed that the Conand legislation was enacted in 1871, and again in and legislation was clamation of swamp lands, which legislation the Supreme Court, in 1876, held to legislation the Supreme Court, in 1876, held to

mands her bond, which Turkey, by the does but declare the rights which were suprs of the last General Assembly con vinced of the importance of the measure that it passed the House with but two negative votes and the Senate unanimously. The Josephal states that there are in the State 1.813.096 acres of swamp lands to be reclaimed These lands are estimated, by the intelligent correspondents of the Department, to be now worth \$12,869,286, and that they would be worth, when reclaimed, \$52,958,603, being an increase of \$40,089,317. The increase is about \$23 per acre. It is not doubted that, in two years, by ordinary ditching, tilling, and other drainage, there can be rescued and put in culti-vation at least 1,100,000 acres of as good productive corn lands as can be found in the State, that would produce 45,000,000 bushels of corn not specially interested in this measure them selves ought to vote for it for the commo

> A most remarkable map, and one that will prove of great value and interest to a large class of people, has just been brought out by Mr. W. E. Vious, of Chicago. It is in the largest sense a political map of the United States, 27x40 inches in size, conveniently mounted, and con-tains an amount of political information that renders it invaluable for reference. Its sub-divisions show the boundaries of every Congressional District in the United States, with their political complexion, indicated by con-trasting colors, according to the membership of the Forty-fifth Congress, accompanied by tabulated statements of the vote cast for Representatives in 1876, the popular vote for of Democratic and Republican Governors of States, names of the President and Cabinet, officers of the Forty-fifth House,-in short, almost every item of information concerning mal politics that an inquirer could possibly desire. Charles E. Driesslein, Union Bank Building, Chicago, is the publisher.

> So far as the National party in Ohio is con erned, the Cleveland Herald says it is not at all worried at its growth, and it hopes it will continue to expand until it swallows all the elements of the Democratic party that favor soft money and the repudiation of the public debt. The Hera'd thinks "The hard-money faction of the Democracy will drift to the Reto stand alone and will have no other place to go to. We shall then have but one party to fight instead of two, and it will be a party that says what it means, and has the same views and purposes in all parts of the country. The bat tle for honest money and honest dealings with public and private creditors can then be waged by the Republican party on a fair field. As ong as the Democratic party remains in exist ence, professing one opinion in one State and another in another, a square contest and a definite settlement of financial issues is impos-

The Directors of the Second Avenue Horse Railroad Company in New York are experiment ing with two new motive powers, either of which if successful, will do away with horse power, being much cheaper. The first of these is com-pressed air supplied from reservoirs under the cars, the bursting pressure of the pneumatic times above the working pressure, so that there is no danger of explosion. It is claimed the rate of speed if necessary can be raised as high as fifty miles an hour. The other motor is a gas, discovered by FRANCIS WINTERS, of Brookvn. which is said to be neither inflammable nor explosive. It is now being examined by the underwriters and Car Company, but has not

HENDRICKS is rapidly getting a reputation for a first-class hypocrite. In his Indianapolis speech he dwelt with extreme unction upon the taking any part in politics, or contributing Blue Jeans WILLIAMS and all the other Demo cratic State officers upon the platform, wonder ing what would come next. It was Jackson, the father of modern Democracy, who said that ment that found a quick and lasting response in every Democratic bosom. The folly of uttering such nonsense by HENDRICKS is too dis-

BILL SPRINGER has the cheek to assert that "all the financial measures urged by the Greenbackers had been advocated all along by he Democratic members of the House." to, WILLIAM; what a story-teller you are. Turn back to your old file of the Congressional Globe and read how some of the leaders of your party and read how some of the leaders of your party assaulted the greenback when it was first issued to carry on the War for the preservation of the Union. They denounced the issue of War-money, and argued that it was an unconstitumoney, and argued that it was an unconstitu-tional proceeding. Bill will set up the claim next that it was the old Copperheads and Knights of the Golden Circle that put down the

The Hon. JOSEPH G. WATERS, for many years udge of the Salem (Mass.) Police Court, died in that city recently of old age. He was born in 1796, and was a graduate of the class of 1816 at Harvard College. He studied law with the well-known scholar, John Pickering, and subsequently went to Mississippi, where he became District Judge. He returned to Massachusetts in 1836, and since that time has held no nerous public offices of trust. The deceased Judge was a schoolmate of our well-known cit. zen, ALFRED DUTCH, Esq., and was father of J. LINTON WATERS, Esq., who for many years was connected with the Land Department of the Illinois Central Railroad in this city. The Radicals in the Southwark Borough, Eng-

land, propose to nominate Miss HELEN TAYLOR for Parliament at the next general election, and thus practically test the woman question in that way. Miss TAYLOR is a woman of remarkable tellectual ability, and holds conservative views upon the rights and privileges of her sex. me years ago she was elected to the School Board, and discharged her duties in that con-nection with such marked ability that her reelection was accomplished almost unanimously. Her canvass for Parliament is probably intended

Now that BENJAMIN F. BUTLER has formally taken his leave of the Republican party, would it not be well to throw his effects into the street pleasure over the separation is not only mutual. a noisy, naughty boy, full of waywardness, and ookedness, and has generally managed to keep the whole neighborhood in a broil. His new associates are welcome to him, and may they be

Ex-Congressman EDEN, upon whom Gov. the last session, took occasion the other day at the meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee to assure all present that his party ould carry the State this fall by a large maority, and the nation in 1880. A few weeks ago EDEN would also have prophesied that he would be renominated and re-elected to Congress, but he stays at home. His appearance in the role of the watch-dog of the Treasury was not appreciated by his constituents.

The Virginia Gazette says that "BILL SPRIN ER, the bareback rider of Porten's traveling circus, is not with the show now. He is rusti-cating at his home in Springfield." Yes. SPRINGER is probably spending these hot August days in preparing articles of impeachment against President HAYES, based upon the evidence of Anderson, Webber, et al., which has been elicited by that wonderful POTTER

Go back to the Pacific Slope, Mr. KRARNE You are too vulgar and too thin for the East You are not even fit to run beside the trotting horse BEN BUTLER.

FOREIGN.

England Jealous of Russian Movements in Central Asia,

And Is Preparing to Compete with the Czar in That Quarter.

Russian Troops Withdrawing from the Vicinity of Constantinople.

Large Numbers of Albanians Joining the Insurgent Bands in Bosnia.

Forster, the English Liberal, Will Not Be Bound by the Caucus System.

Provisions of the Proposed Franco-Amer-

ican Commercial Treaty.

THE EAST. PARIS, Aug. 12.-The Monitour says Russia has sent Gen. Abramofski as its accredited representative to Cabul, the Capital of Northern fghanistan. The Moniteur regards this grave news, in view of the unsatisfactory relament and of the Russian advance towar

Afghanistan.
Bombay, Aug. 12.—The Indian Government has received information confirming the report of the arrival of the Russian mission at Cabul with letters from the Czar. The mission was received with high honors. It is believed the Russians desire to establish themselves on the tives at Cabul speak of their desire to open up trade with Afghanistan. They will visit Herat and the western frontier. An English mission, escorted by cavalry, will leave l'eshawor f Cabul in September.

CYPRUS. London, Aug. 12.—A dispatch from Nicosia. Cyprus, to the News says: "A portion of the Indian contingent is going home immediately. Their embarkation for India has already com-menced. The health of Cyprus has not improved. The prevalence of typhoid fever ap

pears to be more serious."

On the other hand, a dispatch from Lamofa o the Standard says: "Reports of the un ealthiness of the island are exaggerated. Ma lignant fevers are rare. It is stated that Nico cause of its unfavorable situation, but some point will probably be selected between Lar-naca and Farmagasta which possesses greater facilities for the construction of a harbor." BULGARIA'S THRONE.

of the Powers favor the candidature of Prince George Bibesco for the throne of Bulgaria. EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 12.—The embarkation of 40,000 of the Imperial Guard for Russia begins Saturday. The withdrawal of the rest of the troops from San Stefano and Gallipoli will follow immediately. The Turkish troops will

JOINING THE INSURGENTS. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 12.—Advices from Bosnia represent that the men of the Albanian ontingent of the Turkish army are joining the TOWN CAPTURED.

VIENNA, Aug. 12.—The commander of the Seventh Austrian Army Division in Bosnia re-ports the Town of Travnik occupied by the troops on Sunday, and communication with Banjalaka completely restored. In the engagenents at Varcarvakof and Jaicze seven officers and 160 men were wounded.

ANOTHER INSURRECTION. VIENNA, Aug. 12.—An uprising of Mohamme-den fanatics has occurred at Livno, Rerzegovina. The Turkish commandant was killed. The troops made common cause with the insurgent and marched with them on Skoplie.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 12.-The Russians will evacuate Adrianople within six weeks.
They will evacuate Erzeroum and Bayazid upon the withdrawal of the British fleet.

BATOUM.

The Czar has telegraphed the Sultan requesting him to order the evacuation of Batoum.

The German representative has also advised the cided to comply with the advice. The inhabit-ants of Batoum have again notified Minister Layard that they consider themselves under

the city.

Venice, Aug. 12.—The Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs had a long interview with King Humbert to-day.

The insurgents are evacuating the defile of Vranduk and retreating to Serajevo." If the news is correct there will be no obstacle to the junction of the forces of Gen. Philipovich with that of the Grand Duke of Wurtemberg, who are at Traynik. The decisive condict will probably be at Serajevo, which the Austrians hope to enter on the light hinst.

FRAUDULENT CONTRACT.

enter on the 18th inst.

PRAUDULENT CONTRACT.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 12.—The contractors for supplying food to the Russian army have become bankrupt, in consequence of the refusal of the Russian Government to pay for the supplies until the charges of fraud are investigated. It is alleged that 29,000,000 of roubles have been misappropriated in the Bucharest District alone.

GREAT BRITAIN. WILL NOT BE BOUND BY THE CAUCUS SYSTEM

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The correspondence is published between W. E. Forster and a member of the Executive Committee of the Bradford Liberals. Forster is invited to stand as one of the Liberal candidates for Parliament, subject to the rules of the Liberal Association, with particular reference to the rule which pro-vides that candidates must agree to be guided refuses the terms, and intimates the intention to stand independently. Forster was elected by the Conservative vote in 1874, the Liberal by the Conservative vote in 1874, the Liberal party being divided. The borough is probably Liberal, and the object of the Executive Committee was to restore harmony and party discipline. This is the second revolt of prominent Liberals against the caucus system, John Locke, member of Parilament for Southwark, having previously taken the ground occupied by Forster. TICKET-OF-LEAVE.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Clanev, the Fenian, cos victed in 1867 and sentenced to imprisonment for life, will be released upon a ticket-of-leave on the 25th of September next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.—Great distress prevails in consequence of floods. Canals and irrigation works have been breached. Terrible suffering prevails in Cashmere, and the Maharajah is taking energetic steps to relieve the people, who

taking energetic steps to relieve the people, who in many parts of the country are subsisting upon herbs, weeds, and unripe fruit.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The delegates to the Eranco-American Commercial Tenetry.

Paris, Aug. 12.—The delegates to the Eranco-American Commercial treaty waited upon the Minister of Commerce and submitted the text of the projected treaty. The draft of the commercial treaty provides that ad valorem duties shall be converted as far as possible into specific duties, and that the American duty on silk be reduced to 50 per cent for the first year, 40 per cent the second year, and thence forward to 30 per cent, the United States to reduce other duties exceeding 40 per cent to 30 per cent.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

NICOLAIEFF, Aug. 12.—A Russian torpedo entier exploded in the harbor to-day, killing thirty-four persons.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Aug. 13.—New elections are ordered in all existing municipalities, which with

the municipalities to be formed, their new functions on the 1st of The elections for Deputies to Cortes begin Jan. 15, 1879. The

GERMAN ELECTIC GERMAN ELECTION
BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Reinders,
been elected to Parliament up
ballot for the Eastern District of
spinish insulagents der
Madrin, Aug. 12.—The Estra
gents have been defeated by the
Nineteen were captured.
THE GERMAN PARLIAM
BERLIN, Aug. 12.—The German
convoked for Sedt. 9.

LAVANA, Aug. 12.—Fresident
Venezuela, has discovered anoth

Venezuela, has discovered anot ary plot, and sezzed the revolu-spondence, ammunition, and arm at the head of the conspiracy, at the head of the conspiracy, at anding army has been incre-

standing standing menmen men amount of specie has
A large amount of specie has
from Cuba to Puerto Plata for trom cubaco.
The orice in ceroons
bales, \$12 to \$20.
The military tribunal at Port
passed the death sentence on in
in prison, and upon thirty-two
large, Gens. Tarris, Solomon, and

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Advices for Africa say that great there particularly at Lag

LONDON, Africa say that great coast of Africa say that great yalled there, particularly at Lag yalled there, particularly at Lag yalled there, particularly at Lag yalled the particular of the European pop iere and dysentery during the ending July 4.

PESTH, AUG. 12.—Premier That returned from Schemnitz.

THE RUSSIAN PAN-SCLA BRELIN, AUG. 12.—The Post Soforerment has ordered the dissolvent of the particular of the committee disseminating revolutionary definition of the Pan-Sclavonic mokoli, the noted agitator, has been done.

Moscow.

GERMANY AND THE VA
BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Bismarck h
Papal Nuacio that the recognitio
astical laws by the Bishops w
dates for livings must precede
establish an understanding bet
and the Vatican.

YELLOW FE

GRENADA, MI Special Dispatch to The NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—S with twenty-one deaths. The trees Port Hudson and on Bayo ined points. GRENADA. Miss., Aug. 12.—O

of vellow fever were reported. There have been ten deaths

There have been ten deaths twents four hours.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 12.—
Grenada, Miss., state that there cases of yellow fever there, and the last twenty-four hours. The maniphly, and is of a malignar MEMPHIS, Aug. 12.—Latest Grenada show the total number them. There is some excitement here Every exertion possible is be Board of Health to prevent

MEMPHIS, Aug. 11.—Notwith MEMPHIS, Aug. 11.—Notwiths parently reliable contradictory existence of the yellow fever at graphed yesterday, a number grams received by citizens this nestimony to the place having b fearful malady of some chabiling the medical talent, refugees from New Oricans from of whom have been and the hatural supposition is yellow fever of some new climatic difference. The newsceing that within a radius of a few fifty or more citizens of Great suddenly setzed of the malady sicians are unable to cope with of Grenada telegraphed the Chie Meinphis this morning to send units as are used in Memphis. mediately sent per express a qualcid and cooperas. A telegram sy the Board of Health red skilled physician be sent immediately proposed. skilled physician be sent imme nose the disease, in response from, the Secretary of the Me Beatth, has just left for Grena were also received from the Ma societies for yellow fever nurses assistance that could aid in their fig. The Memphis Howard A ranking a corps of nurses, wh down in charge of members of on a special train this evening.

Later.—News is just received that the deaths occurred at Grenada to or twenty new cases are reported. skilled physician be sent im or twenty new cases are reportrain has left Memphis for Greu of nurses, in charge of Gen. V. Col. Butler P. Anderson, of our col. Butler P. Anderson, of our cation. Reports come from that the citizens of Grenada are and leaving the town, taking in the woods and anywhere shelter. Supt. Burke, of sipol & Tennessee Railway, has stopping all trains coming into the sanitary officials are taking too against any one coming interesticely. The people here are eve of a panic.

destinely. The people here are eve of a panic.
Dr. Brown, sho was sent to (Board of Health to-day, telegraders, President of the Mem Health, at 9:45 to-night as folial fever, and its mistake. Fifty a live deaths to-day." NEW ORLEA! New Orleans, Aug. 12.—T questionably on the increase, differ as to the type. Nearly are infant natives, and 15 per ce Parish of Nachitoches quarauti front of the river, prohibiting passengers and freight. This sue and raise the question of the quarantine. A State officer has steamer Bart Abel to land and

teamer Bart Abel to land and The mails still accumulate. made to deliver them at quarant many places the local quarant to be for speculation and bias steamboats arrange not to be The disease is raging at Port E. To the Western Associat New Orleans, La., Aug. 12. the past twenty-four hours at one; deaths, twelve.

New Orleans, Aug. 12.—Health continue carbolization, Health continue carbolization, a low increase of the disease as The Howard Association and

experienced nurses to go to is understood that physician At Port Eads three new car VICKSBURG.

Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 12.— mometer, 80°. One death in Jellow fever. Vicksburg, Aug. 12.—The rush out of town vesterday and by a fatal case of fever which. The alarm continues. Three reported at the City Hospitals today.

OTTO KEUNTZNER'S

Special Dispatch to The
St. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 123-4
Prussian, while riding in from
a companion, beth drunk; wa
his companion lay stupid unt
the road by a neighboring won
a short distance area. a short distance away, drew a against his left breast, and against his left breast, and fit dangerous but probably not fa attributes his attempt at suicid of a letter from his father ask back to Prussia and marry a whom he was betrothed, but he was liable to a fine and it running away from the conscri

ERRONEOUS CHA NEW YORK, July 12.—The Washington special stating dence received at the Treasu charges against Maj. Tyler, Port of Buffalo, which original licity through a Buffalo dispa July 17, are efroneous, and the be dismissed by the Adminial is not certain but that Maj. moved on political grounds.

EIGN.

Asia,

ous of Russian its in Cen-

to Compete with in That rter.

Withdrawing from of Constan-

Albanians Joining nt Bands in nia.

sh Liberal, Will Not the Cancus

roposed Franco-Amer-roial Treaty.

n. They will visit Herat er. An English mission, will leave teshawor for

A dispatch from Nicosia, ays: "A portion of the going home immediately. India has already com-of Cypres has not im-ace of typhoid fever ap-na."

a dispatch from Larnofs
Reports of the unnd are exaggerated. MaIt is stated that Nico-

ne capital of Cyprus be-

which possesses greater ruction of a harbor,"

t is reported that several the candidature of Prince throne of Bulgaria.

on or theory.

12.—The embarkation

13. Guard for Russis be
14. Stefano and Gallipoli will

15. Turkish troops will

Aug. 12.—Advices from he men of the Albanian ish army are joining the

The commander of the v Division in Bosnia re-

avnik occupied by the ad communication with restored. In the engage-and Jaicze seven officers

nsurrection. In uprising of Mohamme-

dat Livno, Herzegovina. dant was killed. The ause with the insurgents,

ug. 12.—The Russians ople within six weeks. eroum and Bayazid upon British fleet.

oum. bhed the Sultan requestevacuation of Batoum. tive has also advised the and the Porte has de-

and the Forte has de-lee advice. The inhabit-again notified Minister sider themselves under will hoist the British the Russians to occupy

The Greek Minister on long interview with

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In official dispatch says:
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RITAIN. THE CAUCUS SYSTEM. The correspondence is L. Forster and a mem-committee of the Brad-ris invited to stand as

didates for Parliament, the Liberal Association, to the rule which pro

ast agree to be guided to Association. Forster intimates the intention a. Forster was elected the in 1874, the Liberal

the Brough is probably
of the Executive Comtarmony and party disond revolt of prominent
cussystem, John Locke,
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cound occupied by For-

P-LEAVE.
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upon a ticket-of-leave
r next.

fireat distress prevails. Canals and irrigation ed. Terrible suffering and the Maharajah is relieve the people, who ntry are subsisting upon

ANEOUS.

on Skoplie.

EAST. of Moniteur says Russia nofski as its accredited i, the Capital of Northern

Aug. 12.—Premier Tisza has also been from Schemnitz. from Schemitz.

FIE RUSSIAN PAN-SCLAVISTS.

FIELDS, Aug. 12.—The Post says the Russian orthogonal has ordered the dissolution of the dissolution of the condition of Charitable Committee of Moscow for the maintaing revolutionary doctrines. The mittee has been the main inspiration and distance Pan-Sclavonic movement. Accounts of the processing the property of the process of the pr fmiteur regards this as the unsatisfactory rela-il and the British Governar of the Pan-Sciavonic movement. Aksaon confirming the report
ussian mission at Cabul
Czar. The mission was
ors. It is believed the
blish themselves on the
stan. Their representatheir desire to open up
They will visit here

STRING THE VATICAN.

STRING ANY, 12.—Bismarck has informed the Prol Nucleo that the recognition of the ecclesistial laws by the Bishops who name candidets for trings must precede all attempts to capital in understanding between Germany and the Vatican.

idipalities to be formed, will enter upon functions on the 1st of January next. However, the spanish will Jan. 15, 1879. The Royal decree restoration to the former owners of crif embargoed during the insurrecepting embargoed.

GREMAN ELECTIONS.

etcid to Parliament upon the second for the Eastern District of Bresidu.

SPANSH INSURCENTS DEFEATED.

DEID, AUE. 12.—The Estramadura insurbare been defeated by the gendarmerie.

were captured.
THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.
Aug. 12,—The German Parliament is
tor Sept. 9.

VENEZUELA.

Aug. 12.—President Alcantara, of

Hatara, Aug. 12.—President Alcantara, of Veoticis, has discovered another revolutionary corresponding and seized the revolutionary corresponding ammunition, and arms. Gen. Pulido, spotent, and arms. Gen. Pulido, spotent, army has been increased to 25,000

amount of specie has been shipped to to Fuerto Plata for the purchase of the Cola to Fuerto Plata for the purchase of The price in ceroons is \$6 to \$9; in the pullary tribunal at Port au Prince has the death sentence on nine persons now proce, and upon thirty-two persons still at a price. Tarris, Solomon, and Chevalier, in-

DISENTERY AND PEVER.

HUNGARIAN ELECTIONS.

YELLOW FEVER. GRENADA, MISS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

YET OFLIANS, Aug. 12.—Several deaths at Grensla. Miss. One hundred cases reported, with twenty-one deaths. The disease also manifall Port Hudson and on Bayou Feche, quaran-

garant, Miss., Aug. 12.—One hundred cases of yellow fever were reported here up to 12 m. There have been ten deaths within the last

twents-four bours.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 12.—Advices from Greenda Miss., state that there are ninety-five cases of yellow fever there, and ten deaths in the last twenty-four hours. The fever is spread-Mayens, Aug. 12.—Latest advices from

ada show the total number of cases is 112. There is some excitement here over the news.

Beer exertion possible is being made by the

Board of Health to prevent its introduction

ath reliable contradictory reports of the tence of the yellow fever at Grenada telemetense of the yellow fever at Grenada telemisense received by citizens this morning all bear
stimony to the place having been struck by a
farfat malady of some character that is
seling the medical talent. Thousands of
received from New Orleans fled to Grenada,
none of whom have been stricken down,
and the hatural supposition is that it
is yellow fever of some new form caused by
dinate difference. The news comes this mornint that within a radius of a few hundred feet
they more citizens of Grenada have been
middly setzed of the malady and the phydians are unable to cope with it. The Mayor
dereads telegraphed the Chief of Police of
leaphia this morning to send such disinfectmid are used in Memohis. The Chief immeliately sent per express a quantity of carbolic
and copperas. A telegram was also received
the Board of Health requesting that a
stilled physician be sent immediately to diagless the disease, in response to which Dr.
from, the Secretary of the Memphis Board of
leath, has just left for Grenada. 'Dispatcines
was also received from the Masonic and other
water neceived from the Masonic and other
statime that could aid in their present calamby. The Memphis Howard Association is or-

bettes for yellow fever nurses and such other matance that could aid in their present calamity. The Memphis Howard Association is ornating a corps of nurses, which will be sent town in charge of members of the Association as special train this evening.

Later.—News is just received that seven teats occurred at Grenada to-day and fifteen strenty new cases are reported. A special train has left Memphis for Grenada with a corps of aurses, in charge of Gen. W. J. Smith and Ca. Butier P. Anderson, of our Howard Association. Reports come from various sources has the citizens of Grenada are in great panic ad leaving the town, taking up their abode in the woods and anywhere they can find acter. Supt. Burke, of the Mississipi & Tennessee Railway, has issued orders spoing all trains coming into Mempais, and the sanitary officials are taking every precautagainst any one coming into Mempais, and the sanitary officials are taking every precauting any one coming into the city clanding and the paper.

De Brown, who was sent to Grenada by the

build. The people here are almost on the steel aparic.
D. Brown, who was sent to Grenada by the band Health to-day, telegraphs Dr. Saunden, Fresident of the Memphis Board of lightly, at 9:45 to-night as follows: "Yellow live, and no mistake. Fifty cases down, with the deaths to-day."

NEW ORLEANS.

New Origans, Aug. 12.—The disease is un-

Remer Bart Abel to land and test the matter. The mails still accumulate, and no effort is made to deliver them at quarantined points. In many piaces, the local quarantine is discovered to be for speculation and blackmail. Certain membrate arrange not to be interfered with. The disease is raging at Port Eads.

To the Western Associated Press.

New ORLEANS, La., Aug. 12.—The new cases the mat twenty-four hours amount to thirty-one; deaths, twelve.

New ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—The Board of Reith continue carbolization, and point to the discovered as the result.

The Howard Association advertise for fifteen t

VICESBURG, Miss., Aug. 12.—Light rain. Ther-lemeter, 80°. One death has occurred from Vicesburg.

THEREUEG, Aug. 12.—There was a general and out of town vesterday and to-day, caused a fail case of fever which originated here. It sharm continues. Three other cases are sported at the City Hospital, but no new cases

OTTO KEUNTZNER'S TROUBLES.

PAUL Minn., Aug. 12.-Otto Keuntzner, a m, while riding in from Lake Como with ranion, beth drunk, was upset. While companion lay stupid until dragged from the read by a neighboring woman, Otto walked a short distance away, drew a pistol, placed it winst his left breast, and fired, inflicting a descross but probably not fatal wound. He descross but probably not fatal wound.

attributes his attempt at sufcide to the receipt of a letter from his father asking him to come back to Prussia and marry a faithful girl to whom he was betrothed, but mentioning that he was liable to a fine and imprisonment for running away from the conscription.

New Fork, July 12.—The Times to-day has a descreeived at the Treasury Department, the charges against Maj. Tyler, Collector of the Port of Buffalo, which originally obtained publicity through a Buffalo dispatch in that paper July 17, are erroneous, and that the matter will be diamiased by the Administration, though it and certain but that Maj. Tyler may be removed on political grounds.

SPORTING EVENTS.

An Easy Victory for Hanlan at Barrie, Ont., Against Nine Competitors.

Chicago Beaten by Providence in an Eleven-Inning Game.

Programme for the Fall Meeting of the New West Side Trotting Park.

AQUATIC.

EASY WORK FOR BANLAN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BARRIE, Ont., Aug. 12.—Fully 25,000 people witnessed the regatta here to-day. The first race on the programme was the amateur four-oars, two miles straightaway, the contesting crews being the Argonauts of Toronto, the Toronto Club, and the Leanders of Hamilton. This was a capital race, and was won by the Leanders. The second was a local double scul race, and was won by the Gardner brothers. The amateur single scull race was won by Phillips, of the Toronto Rowing Club. presented AND PRVER.
of Africa say that great mortality premere, particularly at Lagos, where nearmere of the European population died of
a dysentery during the two months
full 4.

in the day's procedings was the open single-sculling race for professional oarsmen, four miles. Ten started, viz.: Hanlan, Wallace Ross, Plaisted, Edward Ross, Harry Coulter, Pat Luther, Eph Morris, Fred Hosmer, McKen, and Elliott. The water was as smooth as a mirror. For the first mile and three-quarters Ross led, Hanlan second, Hosmer third, and Plaisted

New ORIEANS, Aug. 12.—The disease is unquestionably on the increase, though doctors differ as to the type. Nearly half the deaths are infant natives, and 15 per cent colored. The Parish of Nachttoches quarantines sixty miles front of the river, prohibiting the landing of passengers and freight. This will force an issue and raise the question of the right of local quarantine. A State officer has gone up on the Reamer Bart Abel to land and test the matter. The mails still accumulate, and no effort is made to deliver them at quarantine points. In many places the local quarantine is discovered to be for speculation and blackmail. Certain the mains at range not to be interfered with. The disease is raging at Port Eads.

To the Western Associated Press.

tory in hand they let it slip away. Up to the end of the sixth inning the homesteam had made only one safe hit, but, at last, they batted well enough to win, while the Chicagos let up terribly. Following is							
CHICAGO.		4	R	B	P	A	E
Haroidge, c. Start, I b		4555454	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1312001	1 0 3 2 1 3 4	0 8 1 2 3 2 1	3 0 0 1 0 4 0 0 -
Total PROVIDENCE. Higham, r. f. York, l. f. Brown, l. b. Hines, c. f. Carey, s. s. Aiison, c. Hague, 3 b. Ward, p. Sweasey, 2 b.		555555555	00000	000322	1 18 1 2 5 1 1	6	00000040

THE TURF. CHICAGO JOCKEY AND TROTTING CLUB.

The officers of the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club got together at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering the programme of the Club's inaugural meeting, to be held Oct. 8, 9, 10, and 11, over the new West-Side track. Col. Conley, who the new West-Side track. Col. Conley, who who was present, stated that during the meeting at Rochester last week he conversed with nearly all the prominent drivers in the country, and without an exception they expressed a desire to participate in the meeting here. From what he had seen and heard, he had no doubt that all the horses that had proved themselves good ones in the Central Circuit would be on hand at the opening of the new track and make the first meeting over it one of the most successful ever held in this country. The programme which Col. Conley had prepared was then presented and discussed. At first thought it seemed to some of the Directors that there were too few "slows" races provided for, but when it was remembered that at this season of the vear owners of horses in the "forty-five" and three-minute classes would not be apt to enter them in races where 2:30 would probably be beaten in every heat, these objections disappeared. In looking over the programme as it appears below, the reader will see that a better one could hardly have been provided. In every class it will require a first-class horse to win any portion of the money, and, as there will be no "funny" work allowed, either in the matter of driving horses or suppressing time, it is safe to say that every event will be hotly contested.

The great feature of the meeting will un-

time, it is safe to say that every event will be hotly contested.

The great feature of the meeting will undoubtedly be "the novelty race," in which Rarus goes to wagon, Great Eastern to saddle, and Hopeful to barness. This will be no hippodrome, but a genuine unand-up fight for victory. Rarus and Great Eastern have met once before under the same conditions by which they will be haudicapped at the coming meeting, and in that race it took six heats to decide the contest. John Splan does not believe that Hopeful can beat Rarus, even if the latter does pull a wagon, and altogether there can be no doubt that the trotting between these three great lights of the turf will be for blood.

will swing the willow and toes the bounding ball this afternoon at White Stocking Park, at 3 o'clock sharp.

THE TURF.

for the dead was read this afternoon over the remains, in the parlors of the Palace Hotel. All the prominent actors in the city were present. Miss Mande Granger is seriously ill, and threatened with brain fever."

nona & St. Peter Rairroad. The sales made by the Company represent but a portion of the lands which have been taken up and occupied during that period. The alternate sections of Government land lying within the limits of the grant have been open to pre-emption and homestead settlement, and are equal to the entire body of lands belonging to the Company in that locality. When it is considered that these Government lands, especially those contiguous to the railroad, have been mostly taken up since the completion of the road, it will be seen that the sales by the Company represent but an inconsiderable proportion of the local improvement. A large amount of land received under the grant, belonging to the parties by whom the eastern 105 miles of the Winona & St. Feter Road was originally built, has also been sold during the year.

The greater prosperity of the Company during the past year was mainly derived from its local business, which will continue to improve with the development of agriculture on the cheap and fertile prairies of the great Northwest. Whatever temporary drawbacks may result from unfavorable seasons, or from less abundant proquection of crops, there will still be found a rapid progression in the cultivated area from year to year, which will bring a continued accession of business to our lines. The new year upon which we have entered is marked by considerable improvement in this direction; and while the exceptionally hot and damp weather is unfavorable to maturing the wheat and barley, and the harvest is delayed by heavy raise on some portions of the line, so that a less yield both in quantity and quality may be expected, as compared with the superior crop of last year. There yet remains a very considerable increase in acreage; as partial compensation for the loss. On the other hand, there is promise of a good corn crop on our Western lines in lows. The large amount of new lands broken up this year preparatory to the next crop, gives assurance of the continued productiveness of our Winona & St. Pete "Camille" was played at this theatre last evening by the Majeroni rompany, and the performance offered one point of interest to an audience not often given, namely, the sinking of the heroine into a secondary part. Signora Majeroni had of course the foremost line in the playbill, but in this acted edition it was Armand who took precedence, and it was the fate of the male lover, not the fate of the coquette, that was made the absorbing topic of interest. Mme, Majeroni's Camille was a painstaking and conscientious performance—it could hardly be called a delineation, for there was little in it that seemed to be the result of mature study. The lady simply acted her part creditably without giving evidence of originality in conception or force in execution beyond what might be seen in any well-trained stock actress. Majeroni's Armand was one of the best personations of that character we can recall since Fechter's. It is full of the fervor and madness of such a love, and beautified with many delicate touches. To use the current phrase of the green-room, he fairly "carried the piece." Indeed there are few Camilles now on the stage that would be able to divert the attention of an audience wholly to herself, as is pretty generally the case, in presence of such an Armand. The love scenes in the second act were exquisitely rendered, and in the fourth act, which is always reserved for the hero of the drama, he made his "point" quite as effectively as the best of his predecessors, though by original methods. "Camille" is to be given all this week, and it is well worth seeing as given by the Majeronis. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

CATALINE'S DEFENSE. CATALINE'S DEFENSE.

Oil Cuts Derrick.

But this I will avow, that I have scorned,
And still do scorn, to hide my sense of wrong!
Who brands me on the forchead, breaks my sword,
Or lays the bloody scourse upon my back,
Would perhaps like to try it out in the back yard
After the Senate adjourns!
Banished, indeed! I thank you for it,
As I intended to move out of town anyhow.
I held some slack allegisnee till this hour,
But now my sword's my own; and I

I held some slack allegisnee till this hour,
But now my sword's my own; and I
Would like to see the man that will
Attempt to collect my city taxes for this year?
Smile on, you bald-headed snipes of the valley?
Your Consul's merciful—very; but if he
Pares to touch a hair of Cataline. I will
Knock him galley-west and crooked:
For I'm the best little man that walks
The streets of this burg, and don't you forget it!
Banished from Rome! What's hanished but set
For mally contact with the thingsal loat be?
Your oran-grinders on every street-corner;
Your ditizens, packing plaster-of-Paris images
Arounti on cellar-doors, and salling them
To our wives for our winter-clothing!
'Tried and convicted traitor.' Who says this?
Let him show his bead and I'll bust
If it costs me forty dollars!
I go: but not to lean the galf al one. If it costs me forty dollars!

I go: but not to lean the galf al one.

I go: but when I come, 'twill be the burst

Of ocean in the carthquake—rolling back it

In swift and mountainous rain. Ta ta!

You build my funeral-pile, but your best blood

Shall quench the flame: Back, elaves!

I have a return ticket in my vest-pocket:

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE KAILROAD.

The progress of the Atchison, Tokeka & Santa Fe Railroad is one of the most encouraging signs of the times. The approximate earnings of the road and branches for the fourth week in July were \$94,000, and for the corresponding A CHAT WITH TAGLIONI.

fatal effects upon fish. Quail have been found dead in various parts of the State, and there is no doubt that the death of the birds is due to agricultural poisoning. It, to save potatoes and tobacco, the fish in the rivers and the birds of the air are to be destroyed, the Legislature will need to interfere. Connecticut has paid liberally and legislated largely to proparate fish and protect game, and it cannot afford to have these interests endangered now by wholesale poisoning. The fish crop of the State is the dependence of the poorer classes for cheap food. Probably the Pish Commission will investigate the matter.

A BRIDEGROM'S DEATH.

Correspondence was Ferb Sun.

Oczan Grove, N. J., Aug. 6.—Thompson A.
Godfrey, of this place, was married last night and he died early this morning. He was 60 years of age, and his bride was 23. Mr. Godfrey was among the first purchasers of land of the Ocean Grove Association, his title dating in 1871. At that time he was a dealer in real estate in Pottsville, Pa. He was married, and had a fair property. With his first wife, who died here last winter, he came to the Grove in the summers of the following years until 1874. Then he became a permanent resident here. Since his wife's death the white-haired old gentleman had a young woman living at his house on Main street, near the gates of the Grove. She was light, graceful, and refined in manners, and she sometimes went with the old gentleman on his evening walks. Last evening, as they were walking in Delaware avenue, near Wesley Lake, Mr. Godfrey turned to his companion and said:

"Kate, if we are ever going to be married we might as well be married now."

Miss Kate, who, it seems, is the sister of Mr. Godfrey's first wife, consented. They were then just abreast of the Rev. Mr. Jaquet's tent, and, without waiting for the arrival of friends, they entered the tent of Mr. Jaquet. Mr. Godfrey repeated to the minister what he had said to Kate, and requested the immediate performance of the ceremony of marriage. Mrs. Jaquet and daughter were witnesses, and the couple were quickly joined in wedlock. The bride and groom were in walking costume, and after the wedding they went home.

Last evening the sudden marriage was much talked about, some saying: "I guess the old ladies won't get much of that property." It seems that the first Mirs. Godfrey was in the garden near his house, he was suddenly seized with pain. He hastened into his house and had Dr. Alday, who lived near, summoned. Medual aid, however, was useless, and Mr. Godfrey died in a few minutes from disease of the heart.

TNAT OUTRAGE.

fruit.
Hal TREATY.
delegates to the Erancoonference to day watted
nmerce and submitted
treaty. The draft of
ovides that ad valorem
as far as possible into
the American duty on
cent for the first year,
ar, and thence forward
d States to reduce other
cent to 30 per cent.
kxplosion.

—A Russian torpedo
harbor to-day, killing

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Light Supply of Mercantile Paper— The Discount Market Dull.

The Produce Markets Active-Hogs and Provisions Stronger.

Grain Weakened by Large Receipts, but Closes Firmer.

FINANCIAL

There is more doing in local finances than there was ten days ago, but there is not much doing now. The offerings of mercantile paper continue very light. The banks are discounting some large amounts for lambermen, and one or two banks resports good business in wool paper. There is some borrowing by manufacturers, and a good many inquiries are received from the country about loans to move the crops ten days or a fortnight hence. Beyond this, the discount market is dull. Deposits are increasing, and the general tendency of discounts is down. The surplus of loanable funds is increasing. Rates are weak, ranging from 6@10 per cent, lower rates being made for first-class short-time or call loans. The market for New York exchange was weak, and there were sales between banks at 25c per \$1,000 discount. The clearings were \$3,100,000. Currency orders were light.

The following figures have been compiled by the manager of the New York (learing-House to show the effect on the banks of New York of the unequal taxation to which they have been subjected. The table covers the period between 1873 and June,

Total loss of capital. \$ 4,704,000
State banks, decrease in capital. \$ 4,704,000
National Banks, decrease in 15,185,000
capital. 15,185,000
Clearing-House banks, decrease in surplus. 10,827,300
Other city banks, increase in surplus. 53,800

Total loss of surplus \$10,775,500

State banks, decrease in surplus \$1,340,300

National Banks, decrease in surplus \$1,340,300

Aggregate decrease in capital and surplus \$10,778,500

Percentage of decrease in capital, and surplus to capital in 1873, 34,923-1000 per cent.

Total Total CHICAGO MINING AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

CHICAGO MINING AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

Price.

CHICAGO MINING AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

25 1.20
70
70 seek No Farther (Black Hills).... ated Mica (New Mexico).... ated Mica (New Mexico)buyer 30 days. onselldated Mica (New Mexico) buy-25 11.05 11.10 1.10 .55

silver dollars were 1004@1004 in cks were 994@994c on the dollar in POREIGN EXCHANGE

COIN AND GREENBACKS.

GOVERNMENT BONDS. States 6s of '81.... States 5-20s of '65... States 5-20s of '67... States 5-20s of '68... s new 5s of '81. ex. int...s new 4 ½s. s text coupons....s 4 per cent coupons....s currency 6s. LOCAL SECURITIES. ago City 7 per cent bonds (long). ..

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Aug. 12.—Gold all day 100%.

Carrying rates 16. Borrowing rates 1 and flat.

Governments were generally steady.

Railroad bonds were quiet,

State bonds were nominal. State bonds were nominal.

The stock market opened weak and declined slightly, but soon afterwards became strong, and prices advanced 14@2 in the entire list. In the prices advanced \$400 in the entire list. In the afternoon the market was weak, owing to the fresh bear attack on St. Paul shares, especially the preferred, which declined from 68½, to 65½, and, after the Exchange closed, was offered at 65. The remainder of the list declined in sympathy. Transactions aggregated 107, 000 shares. of which 5,000 were Eric, 8,000 Lake Shore, 15,000 Northwestern common 17,000 referred 15,000 St. Paul comcommon, 17,000 preferred. 15,000 St. Paul common, 15,000 preferred, 17,000 Lackawanna, 2,200 Michigan Central, 2,200 New Jersy Central, 5,600

Union Pacific, and 2, 100 Wesstern Union.

Money market easy at 1½ @2. Prime mercantile paner, 3@3%.

Castoms receipts, \$376, 000. The Treasury disbursed \$359,000. Clearings, \$9,000,000. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 484.

GOVERNMENTS.

.. 107% New 41% 102% New 4 per cents104% 10-40% reg.

NEW ORLEANS. Aug. 12.—Gold 100%@100%.
New York exchange, % premium. Sterling.

485%.

LONDON, Aug. 12-5 p. m.—Consols, money 84 9-16, account 94 13-16.

United States bonds—4%s, 106%; 67s, 105%; 10-40s, 110%; new 5s, 107%.

Whole Control St. Pannachysals Central, 32: inols Central, 85; Pennsylvania Central, 32; ding, 164; Erie, 174; Erie, preferred, 324.

Rate of discount in open market for the bills, 414.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England, 28, 000.

Pams, Aug. 12.—Rentes, 110f 45c.

Sterling exchange drawn on London, 25f 19c. REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record in the Recorder's office Monday, Aug. 12:

CITY PROFESTY.
West Fourteenth at, 166 ft w of Wood at, a f, 2422 ft, dated Aug. 10 (Andrew A. Mc.)
White the war and the state of the (Jacobs petial to the first H. Barbett)
Hiwankee av, 800 ft av of Cornella st, ne f,
27 ft to Cornella st, dated Aug. 10 (Christoph
Schult to Heary Hines)
hiton st, 170 ft w of Paulina st, s f, undivided
4 of 24x126 ft, dated Aug. 10 (Irs M. White
to F. A. Carnod) 5, 650 4,500

West Kinzle st, 104 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 24x 100 ft, dated Aug. 10 (Renry H. Gage to Frederick I. Bands) Frederick J. Hoefle). (ay st. 220 ft n of Twelfth st, e f, 25x160 ft, dated Aug. 12 (Elizabeth Scheider to Joseph dated Aug. 12 (Elizabeth Schedder to Joseph Lawer). Juron st, 150 ft w of Pranklin st, a f, 25x100 ft, dated Aug. 5 (Nicholas Thompson to John Gibbons).

West Lake st. bet Jefferson and Desplaines sta,
n.f. 755x1394 ft. dated Aug. 8 (Henry Beidler to Ladwigg Wolff).

West Huron st. 127 ft e of Ashiand av. n.f., 25x
125 ft. dated July 16 (James Roche to Siliasbeth Reelin).

Green st. 70 ft n. of Jackson st. e f. 25x116 ft.,
dated Aug. 10 (James Keaho to John W.
Johnston. Lot 96, Block 53, Sec. 33, 40, 14, improved, dated Aug. 7 (Schastlan Parachon to John Randennacher)

Lots 43 and 44 in Block 3, ira Brown's Addition to Thoraton, dated Aug. 10 (Fred Freden-berg to Sarah Liebeve, dated July 18 (Emily Frank to Fred Fredenberg).

Same property as above, dated July 18 (Emily Frank to Fred Fredenberg).

Lot 29, Block 4, Sheidon & Parker's Subdivision in Sec. 28, 36, 14, dated Aug. 12 (Fred Stants to Thomas B. Smith).

E 3, Lot 14, Block 15, South Branch Addition, dated Aug. 8 (Biram Coombs to Pai Seevy).

Lots 47 and 48, Block 8, of 8 w 34 n e 3 Seevy).

Lots 47 and 48, Block 8, of 8 w 34 n e 3 Seevy).

Lots 47 and 48, Block 8, of 8 w 44 n e 3 Seevy).

Lots 57 and 48, Block 8, of 8 w 44 n e 3 Seevy).

Lots 57 and 38, Block 8, of 8 w 34 n e 3 Seevy).

Lots 57 and 38, Block 8, of 8 w 34 n e 3 Seevy).

Lot 58 and 38, Block 8, of Seeve 4 Seevy 29, 33, 14, dated Aug. 3 (Henry Greenebaum to Thomas Pregler).

Lot 60, Sub-Block 2, of Block 24, Seeve 29, 33, 14, dated Aug. 5 (R. W. Bridge to David Farrell).

Lot 5 and w 4 of Lot 4 (Seep) of Lot 10 Block 28, 12 Wolcott's Addition, dated Aug. 5 (Samuel A. Crozer to the University at Lewibbirs's Seeve 10 Lot 5 and W 4 of Lot 4 (Seep) of Lot 10 Block 22, Wolcott's Addition, dated Aug. 8 (Thomas Fitzpatrick).

J. Creedon et al. to Ann Fitzpatrick 4 dation, dated Aug. 8 (Thomas Fitzpatrick).

Lot 7 in Adam's Subdivision of part of e 3 of a 4 see 28, 39, 14, dated Aug. 12 (Henry H. Gage to F. Melachian ...

Same property as the above, dated July 22 (M. J. Creedon et al. to Ann Fitzpatrick).

Lot 7 in Adam's Subdivision of part of e 3 of a 6 4 See 28, 39, 14, dated Aug. 12 (Henry H. Gage to F. Melachian ...

Same property and parties as the above, dated Aug. 12.

TRUST DEEDS.

Same property and parties as the above, dated Aug. 12.

Lois 62 and 63. Block 16, so ¼ Sec. 12, 39, 13, dated Aug. 7, \$1,000, due 3 years, 8 per cent interest (Albon A. Elisworth to Benj. L. Pease).

Lots 17 and 18, Woodworth's Lots 12 and 13, in Newhall, Larned & Woodbridge's Subdivision, n w ¼ Sec. 15, 38, 14, dated Aug. 3, \$1,000, due 3 years (Sarah A. Brinkley to lichard Vaughan).

Lots 20 and 21, Block 1, of n part of Block 13, Sec. 5, 39, 14, dated Aug. 9, \$400, interest 8 per cent (A. & J. Paus to William M. Stanley).

Lots 1 and 5, and part 4, in Village of Oak Park. ots 1 and 5, and part 4, in Village of Oak Park, inted Aug. 10 (Christian Schaubei to George dated Aug. 10 (Christian Schaubei to George D. Ederkin). Lot 3, Block 8, Pitner & Sons' Second Addi-tion to South Evanston, dated Aug. 9, 2750, 8 per cent (Thomas Templeton to S. M. Nicz-

8 per cent (Thomas Templeton to S. M. Nick-erson).

Lot 2. Block 1st, and Lot 17, Block 15, se M.
Sec. 17, 39, 14, dated Aug. 5, \$2,000, 10 per cent (Karl Wendorff to Ellas Greenebaum).

Lot 18, Block 13, Norwood Park, dated Aug. 7,
81,000. 8 per cent (John B. Ferris to William P. Kimball).

Lots 20, 21, and n ½ 19, Block 4, Keeney's Addition to Ravenswood, dated Aug. 1, \$7.00
(Jane and Henry Wilson to H. M. Shepard).

Leaschold interest in Lot 2, Block 55, School
Section Addition, dated Aug. 10, \$2, 255
(Fred Weigle to William E. Furness).

Lot 35, Block 39, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated Aug.

9, \$200, interest 8 per cent (Kate and Heary
Beaublen to Elizah Hawkins).

topher Johnson to Thomas Bodenschatz). Lot 3 and w 4 Lot 4 (except 9 feet), in Brock 32, Wolcott's Addition.dated Aug. 1, 84, 500, 8 per cent interest (Ann Fitzpatrick to United States Mortgage Company). Assignment in bankruptcy in the matter of Henry Hoitslander, Oscar T. Randall, and H. E. C. Paniels, dated due 18, 1875, appointment of Assignee in above case dated June 18, 1876.

Heinry Housander. One of the teach of the te

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the latest quotations for Au-

at delivery on the leading	articles for	the inst
o days:		THE SECOND
	Saturday.	Monday-
es pork	\$10.55	\$ 10,70
rd		7.75
oulders, boxed	. 5.50	5.50
ort ribs, boxed	6.55	6,60
lisky	1.05	1.08
ical	90%	97
M		World.
18		2019
e		2214
rley		
- bom	4140414	90
tle	2 @5%	41600436
Id	100.50	254@559
ld	94 9-10	100.50
Man	*1 B4 5-10	94 9-16
rling exchange		48356
The following were the rec	cipts and sh	ipments
the leading articles of pro-		
rite scarring asyttrics of lates	unce in this	cesy ding-

116, 249 45, 716 118, 389 45, 716 118, 389 37, 784 207, 892 392, 928 15, 778 6, 504 887 1, 073 248, 336 213, 345 50 248, 336 213, 345 178, 949 438, 725 5, 048 11, 441 20 6, 378 4, 087 1, 135 3, 289 1, 135 3, 289 253, 441 6,041 2,142 1,232 1,678 841 205,105 149,049 59 96,580 154,400 Potatoes, bu.
Coal, tons...
Hay, tons...
Lumber, m f.
Shingies, m.
Salt, bris...
Poultry, lbs...
Poultry, ooops
Eggs, pkgs...
Cheese, bxa...
G. apples, bris
Beans, bu.... 4,087 3,280 7,511 1 53 . 395 642 6,287 1,211 957 1,007 6,606 1,325 230 1,325 Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 11,910 bu wheat, 498 bu oats, 1,510 bu barley. Do during last week: 13,198 bu wheat, 3,369 bu corn, 2,777 bu oats, 6,823 bu

Monday morning, and for the corresponding

1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877.

this city yesterday morning: 14 cars No. 1 red winter whest, 172 cars No. 2 do, 18 cars No. 3 do, 14 cars low grade, 43 cars No. 2 spring, 57 cars No. 3 do. 15 cars rejected (332 wheat); 2 cars yel-No. 3 do, 15 cars rejected (332 wheat); 2 cars yellow corn, 260 cars and 5,900 bn high-mixed, 575 cars and 83,000 bn No. 2 corn, 1 car new mixed, 414 bn yellow, 212 cars and 4,800 bn rejected, 3 cars no grade (1,053 corn); 88 cars No. 2 white oats, 70 cars No. 2 mixed, 43 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (202 oats, of which 33 are old); 1 car No. 1 rye, 65 cars No. 2 do, 24 cars rejected, (92 rye); 5 cars No. 2 barley, 17 cars extra No. 3 do, 4 cars feed. Total (1,700 cars), 792, 000 bs. Inspected 32,908 bu wheat, 306,910 bu corn, 1,438 bu oats. 8, 168 bu rye, 816 bu barley.

The following statement shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city last week: Shipped. | Flour. | Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. 23, 040 110, 115 290, 078 302, 643 25 6, 797 5, 965 153, 103 1, 311, 816 115, 000 200 21, 254 | Byrall | 25,040 | 110,115 | 200,078 3c2,643 | By canal | 25 6,707 | To Buffalo | 5,965 | 153, 103 | 1,311,816 | 115,000 | To Erie | 200 | 21,254 | To Ogdensburg | 200 | 132,328 | To Port Huron | 3,125 | 1, 133,501 | To other U. S, porta | 116 | 35,061 | 24,082 | To Montreal | 205 | 32,040 | 178,683 | To Collingwood | 21,154 | 13,065 | To Goderich | 303 | 303 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 3 Totals..... 34,411 323,009 2, 128, 183 454, 780

Also, 2.041 bu rye shipped by rail, 63,388 bu do to Buffalo, and 7,280 bu bariev by rail. Also, 2.041 bu rye shipped by rail, est, see bu do to Burfalo, and 7, 280 bu barlev by rail.

Rock Island Railroad grain to be held on track will hereafter be charged 2c per 100 lbs besides the regular freight 'ariff: It is understood that the order is intended to secure the speedy emptying of cars, so that they can be sent back for more grain. The grain movement is again assuming large dimensions: 1, 700 car-loads here yesterday, besides canal arrivals, and over 900 cars wheat at Tojedo, with some 500 at Detroit. These facts are rather heavy for straws, but they show which way the wind is blowing just as well as if made of lighter material. They show that there is plenty of grain in the country, and that the holders are of grain in the country, and that the holders are willingly marketing it at present prices. It is rather surprising that corn should be received so liberally just now; the fact may be accepted as a proof that the prospects for the coming corn crop are improving.

we note that the rules for inspection of grain in Milwaukee provide that wheat which is mixed shall be graded as "mixed." This is a sufficient answer to the absurd claim that, without permission to former will go to Milwankee.

The leading produce markets were again active yesterday, and irregular. Hogs and provisions were firmer, and grain lower, the latter being depressed by the fact of large receipts, though the later feeling was firm. The forwarding movement

was somewhat less active.

Dry goods were in fair request, and were firm.

Groceries met with a liberal inquiry from the city
and country trade, and most lines were firmly held. Coffees and sugars were the most active, and displayed the most strength, though there were no signs of weakness anywhere. There was a continued liberal inquiry for butter, and for anything good enough for table use the market was strong. Cheese remains very quiet, though the feeling is firmer, in response to a small advance at the seaboard. Fine full creams are in light stock, and holders are firm at 7c. The dried-fruit market pre-sented no new features. Fish were firm as previously quoted. No price-changes were noted in leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood. Oils were in fair demand, with lard, linseed, carbon, and turpentine held firmly at former quotations The offerings were rather large, and, although a number of sales were made, buyers held back un til sellers came nearer their views. The yard mar-ket was unchanged in its general characteristics. A fair order trade was in progress, with prices irregular, the list-quotations for common-stuff being frequently shaded. The demand for wool was fair at the prices ruling for the past few days. Broom-corn was very active, and lower. The or-ders were from the East, and dealers found it necessary to make concessions to offset the late advance in freights. The sales of green fruits were fair yesterday, some varieties being firmer on account of small offerings. Potatoes were slow and easy. Hay, hides, and salt were unchanged. Seeds

easy. Introduces, and sait were unconnect. See as were again firm, the market being poorly supplied, and there was quite a good inquiry for prime timothy, clover, and flax.

Lake freights were moderately active and firmer, on the basis of 2½c for corn and 2½c for wheat by sail to Buffalo, with little sail-room offering at the figures. Room was taken for 38,000 bu wheat, 225,000 bu corn, 53,000 bu cats, and 35,000 bu rye, mostly on through rates. In the afternoon

2½c was paid for corn.
Rail freights were quoted steady at the recent advance, as follows: Grain to New York 25c, to Baltimore 22c, Philadelphia 23c, Portland and Boston 30c. Boxed meats, work, and lard, 5c more than the above figures, and loose meats 10c more than grain. It was intimated, however, that the actual transactions were at 5c below these figures.
Through rates by lake and rail were quoted firm at 9c and 10c for corn and wheat to New York. and 12c for corn to Boston. Sail and canal to New

York were 8%c on wheat and 7%c on corn. IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. IN NEW YORK YESPERDAY.

Aug. 12.—Receipts—flour, 24, 498 brls; wheat,
416, 900 ba; corn. 277, 900 bu; cats, 81, 478] ba;
corn-meal, 425 pkgs; rye, 21, 450 ba; barley, none;
malt, 8,595 pkgs; pork, 612 pkgs; beef, 955
pkgs; cut meats, 1,578 pkgs; lard, 1,494 pkgs;
whisky, 803 brls.

Exports—forty-eight hours—Flour, 8,000 bels. Exports Forty-eight hours Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 230,000 bu; corn, 108,000 bu; rye, 5,000

GRAIN IN STORE IN NEW YORK. The following table shows the stocks of grain in New York on the dates named: 1878. 1878. 1877. 1876. Wheat, bu ... 1,127,000 1,068,050 193,349 2,814,508 Corn, bu ... 556,000 340,000 400,757 690,774 Oata, bu ... 63,000 68,000 88,551 1,256,963 Rye, bu ... 63,000 68,000 18,212 95,916 Barley, bu ... 203,000 204,000 4,493 93,904

EXPORTS PROM THE SEABOARD. The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates | Week end'g | Week end'g | Week end'g | Aug. 10, 78, Aug. 3, 78, Aug. 11, 77, 62, 500, 62, 400 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,710 | 30,7

GOODS RECEIVED at Chicago Customs Aug. 12: F. W., Hayne & Co., at Cheago Castoms Ang. 12: F. W. Hayne & Co., 10 quarter casks gir, Field, Letter & Co., 20 cases dry goods; Schweitzer & Beer, 4 cases toys and fancy goods; Chapin & Gore, 10 half pipes gin, 3 three-quarter pipes gin, 15 one-eighth pipes gin, 50 green cases gin; Burley & Tyrrell, 5 pkgs earthool green cases gan; Bariey & Tyrrell, 5 pkgs earth-enware; Carson. Pirre. Scott & Co., 6 cases dry goods; Wells, Fargo & Co., 1 case paintings; Ad-aison Philleo, 1 case merchandise; Henry Sears & Co., 4 cases guns; Barnum Brothers, 1 case tooth-brushes; the L. Wolf Manufacturing Co., 6 crates earthenware; Stettauer Brothers & Co., 4 cases dry goods; Lyon & Healy, 7 cases musical instru-ments. Collection, \$8, 421.57

ments. Collection, \$8,421.57. PROVISIONS. 10c per bri, closing a shade better than on Saturday, with a slight widening is the October pretrium, as there was more disposition to change over into that month. Sales were reported of 13,000 bris seller September at 310,700410.80, and 4,000 bris seller October at 310,77% 310,803, Total 17,000 bris. The market closed firm at 310,700410.75 cash or August; \$10,723,401.75 seller September; and \$10,80410,805 seller October. Frine mess and extra prime are quiet and steady at shout \$11,00411.25 for the former, and \$10,000410.25 for the fatter.

LARD-Was in fair request, and advanced 2½c per 100 Bs, with not much ofering. Sales were reported of 6,500 tos seller September at \$7.77% 78,00 and 2,730 tos seller October at 7.756,7.80. Total, 9.250 tos. The market closed steady at \$7.77% saler 70 seller August, \$7.77% 37,80 seller September; \$7.77% seller October at \$7.756,7.80. Total, 9.250 tos. The market closed steady at \$7.77% seller October at \$7.506,7.80. Total, 9.250 tos. The market closed steady at \$7.77% seller October at \$7.506,7.80. Total, 9.250 tos. The market closed steady at \$7.77% seller October at \$7.506,7.80. Total, 9.250 tos. \$10,000 tos seller help total. Sales were reported of 1,000,000 tos short ribs at \$6.00 so post and \$8.02466.80. seller September; 80 bexes long and short clears at 6%c; 100,000 tos short ribs at \$8.70 so post and \$8.02466.80. seller September; 80 bexes long and short clears at 6%c; 100,000 tos short ribs at \$6.00 so post and \$8.02466.80. seller September; 80 bexes long and short clears at 6%c; 100,000 tos short ribs at \$6.00 so post and \$8.02466.80. seller September; 80 bexes long and short clears at 6%c; 100,000 tos short ribs at \$6.00 so so do \$8.000 seller September; 80 bexes long and short clears at 6%c; 100,000 tos short ribs at \$6.000 seller September; 80 bexes long and short clears at 6%c; 100,000 tos short ribs at \$6.000 seller September; 80 bexes long and short clears at 6

shoulders, 5c.
Bacon quoted at 5466c for shoulders, 7674c for short ribs, 74674c for short clears, 104611c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE Was dull at 4664c.

BEEF PRODUCTS - Were steady and quiet at \$9.003, 50 for mess, \$10.00810, 50 for extra mess, and \$21.00, \$21.50 for hams.

Tallow — Was firm at 646834c for city and 654664c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in good demand for old, and firmer, the stocks being very light; prices have been advanced fully 25e per by within a few days past, and still tend upwards. New winters were in less demand, but steadily held. Sales were reported of 75 bris winters on private terms; 275 bris spring extras at 86.7567.25 for Minnesota patents; and 100 bris rye flour at \$2.75. Total. 450 bris. Quotations for Chicago grades are: \$2.5063.50 for fine, \$5.5066.60 for superfines, \$4.5065.50 for extras, \$5.0066.00 for flowage grades are: \$2.5063.50 for fine, \$5.5066.00 for flowage grades are: \$2.5063.50 for fine, \$5.5066.00 for chicago grades and \$6.00 extras, \$5.0066.00 for batterials, and \$6.00 extras, \$5.0066.00 for batterials, and \$6.00 extras, \$6.0066.00 for patents and some fancy brands. Rye flour, \$2.7062.25.

Bran-Was quifet and rather scarce, but not materially stronger. Sales were reported of 30 tons at \$8.00 and 10 tons at \$9.25 per ton, both on track.

WHE AT—Was fairly active and irregularly lower. The market for next month declined \$6.00 for loss at \$8.00 and 10 tons at \$9.25 per ton, both on track.

WHE AT—Was fairly active and irregularly lower. The market for next month declined \$6.00 for loss at \$4.00 and 10 tons at \$9.00 and 10

bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and lower. The offerings were fair, but there appeared to be little demand, though the decline attracted a few buyers, and the market ralled slightly, but closed easy. September opened easy at \$1.18 and rose to \$1.17, closing with sellers at the outside. Old September was quoted at 91% ease. October sold at first at \$1.13, and closed at \$1.14. August, or old \$50. 2, was nominarat 90c. New No. 2 sold at \$1.15, new feed at 40c, and old do at

\$1.14. August, or old No. 2, was nominar at 90c. New No. 2 sold at \$1.15, new feed at 40c, and old do at 35c. Extra 3 was weaker under larger offerings, about half the receipts being of this grade. New extra 3 was quoted at 70c and old do at 55c. Cash sales were reported of 40c bu new No. 2 at \$1.15; 400 bu new feed at 40c; 405 bu did do at 39c; 900 bu by sample at 4145 53c on track. Total, 2,000 bu.

Wheat was quiet and steady. Sales 80,000 bu at 9446 9446 for September and 915c for the year. Red winter—Sales 5,000 bu seller Angust at 985c.

Corn was steady, sales being made of 30,000 bu at 395c for October, 385c for September, and 3856330c for August.

Mess pork was steady. Sales 95,000 bu for September at 235c.

Mess pork was steady. Sales 3,500 bris at \$10,753 10,7756 for September and \$10,7756 for October, 385c for September at \$7.77567.80. Short ribe were steady, with sales of 25,000 ibs at \$6,625c for September and \$6.87569. N75 for October.

Large.

Wheat was quiet and firmer after the call, selling at 945c.

Own was steady at 385630c for September.

45(c. Corn was steady at 3874/263)c for September. Charters were made for 38,000 bu rye and 140,000 bu orn to Buffaio at 25/c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN-De aiera report a better Easterd demand, and quote a lower range of prices. Eastern manufacturers bought rather friedly last week. We quote: Strictly green hard, 5c; red-tipped do. 44@5c; green brash that will work itself. 44@5c; crooked. 304c. BUTTER-The market was firm. The demand continues active and the supplemoderate, and at the moment the position is in highers favor. Choice and fancy grades are scarce, and stocks of other descriptions are by no means larged. Quotations remain about as before: Choice to fancy creamery, 2022c; good to choice dairy, 14@18c; medium, 9@12c; inferior to common, 5@8c.

BAGGING-Was unchanged. There was a good demand and a firm set of prices. We again quote as follows: Stark, 24c; Brighton A. 23%c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 19%c; American, 19%c; -burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@14c; gunnles, single, 14@15c; double, 23@24c; wool sacks, 40@45c.

BUILDING MATERIALS-Were in moderate de-

and 5 bn. 13614c; gunnies, single, 14615c; double, 23624c, wool sacks, 40645c.
BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in moderate demand. Common brick are quoted at \$4.2565.00, the outside being the price asked for the best quality. The brickmakers say they will close their yards Sept. 7. Quotations: Common brick, \$4.2565.00, the outside being the price asked for the best quality. The brickmakers say they will close their yards Sept. 7. Quotations: Common brick, \$4.2565.00; prassed brick, \$43.006.15.00; brighter of the common their sept. 1006.15.00; brighter of the common their sept. 1006.15.00; brighter of the first part of their sept. 1006.15.00; brighter of the first part set. 1006.15.00; brighter of the first part set. 1006.15.00; brighter of their sept. 1006.15.00; brighter of the first part set. 1006.15.00; brighter of the firs mington. \$3.00: Gardherrie. \$4.70; Indians Diock. \$4.50.

EGGS—Were quiet at 10811c per doz. The offerings were ample.

FISH—There was little change in the fish market. A good business was in progress at the following the control of the control o

woos 1.00 per but organes. \$6,7567 00 per box temons, \$1.00 per but organes. \$6,7567 00 per box temons, \$1.00 per box temps, \$1. Tigone: SEUPS-California engar-loaf drips, 400 Ber: California diver drips, 2855c, good sugar-house drup, 48 640c; extra do, 450cl. New Orleans molasses, choice new, 4805 in: do print, 44069c; good, 2503 Sc common, 2803 Oct common molasses, 2003 Sec viales from the common, 2805 oct common and com

quoted the same as ten days ago: No. 1 timothy, \$0.00 (40.50). No. 2 do. \$8.00; mixed do. \$7.00; upland prairie, \$8.00; and \$0.1, \$8.50@6.00.

HDEE—were in fair demand and steady. The receipts continue small: Care dide, light, 74@8c; cured do, heavy, 78775c; do damaged, 6485c; calf, 11012c; city butchery, 6c.

LEATHER—is meeting with rather more attention, and the market is working a little firmer. The movement, however, is still far from being satisfactory, and prices current:

The lumber market was dull and easier. The fleet was in port, and a portion of it stopped at the sale docks. There was some demand, but buyers held off until sellers made concessions. Inch lumber was plenty, and about 25@50c lower than last week. Piece stuff

until sellers made concessions. Inch lumber was plenty, and about 25:500c lower than last week. Piece stuff was rather slow at \$7.5068.00, the ontside for choice Manistee or Ludington cut. Good lath were steady at \$1.25, and shingles were dull at \$1.65:2.05. The offerings of shingles were light.

Sales included: Cargo schr Lumberman, from White Lake. 189,000 ft strips, partly dry, at \$11.25, mill tally: barge stary Amanda, from Spoonwille, 175,000 ft mill run strips and boards at \$11.00.

The fetail market was moderately active and irregular. Trade is petter than in July, and seems to be increasing, but the competition between sellers is still keen, and as a consequence prices are unsettled. Following is the price list, the inside figures on common being for green stuff.

First and second clear, 184 and 2 inch. \$2,00834.00
Third clear, 184 to 1 inch. \$2,00834.00
Third clear, 184 to 1 inch. \$2,00834.00
Third clear, 184 to 1 inch. \$2,00847.00
Flooring, first common, dressed. \$1,00822.00
Flooring, account common, dressed. \$1,00822.00
Flooring, account common, dressed. \$1,00822.00
Flooring, account common, dressed. \$1,00823.00
Box boards, \$0,10 to 12 inch. \$2,00833.00
Box boards, \$0,10 to 12 inch. \$2,00830.00
Cateck boards, \$0,00020.00
Cateck boards, \$0,000200.00
Cateck boards, \$0,00020.00
Cateck boards, \$0,000200.0

9.00%

LIVE STOCK.

gles, "A" standard to extra dry.... gles, do. green....

CATTLE—The receipts during Sunday and Monday were 2,200 head, against 4,745 head for the same time last week. The smallness of the supply, the improved position of the Eastern market, and the cool weather

were 2, 200 hoad, against 4,745 head for the same time last week. The smallness of the supply, the improved position of the Eastern market, and the cool weather all worked favorably for sellers, and a fairly active and stronger market was the result. The improvement was the most marked in Texas through cattle and Colorado half-breeds. Those descriptions were in comparatively light supply, and were readily saishle at an advance over last week of a good full 15@20c. The appreciation in natives was about 10c, and extended to all grades except lean old cows and inferior mixed lots. There were no extra beeves on sale, and only a few scattering lots that could with any propriety be classed as choice, and most of the trading was accomplished at prices ranging downward from \$4.25. Texans sold at \$2.50@3.05 for poor to good lots, and sales of half-beeds were at \$2.75@3.05. Rosenbaum, Bass & Co. sold 308 head of the latter at \$3.06. The same parties sold 33 Colorado cattle, averaging 1,215 lbs, at \$3.85. Möderate receipts for the current week are looked for, though it would not be surprising if the advance established within the past few days should induce a pretty liberal run toward the last of the week. About everything sold and the market closed firm.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1, 400 lbs and unwards.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1, 100 to 1, 300 lbs.

Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice ows, for city slaughter weighing 8:00 to 1, 100 lbs.

Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice ows, for city slaughter weighing 8:00 to 1, 100 lbs.

1. 25 do 1, 120 lbs.

1. 25 do 1, 120 lbs.

1. 25 do 1, 120 lbs.

2. 27 do 3. 1. 15 do 1, 15 dbs.

2. 27 dbs. 1. 15 dbs.

2. 29 dbs. 1 dbs

ket closed strong. All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for each biggy sow, and 80 lbs for each stag.

No. As. Prict. No. As. Prict. No. As. Prict. 21. 303 \$4.80 4 1.97 \$4.55 123. .220 \$4.40 \$50. 324 4.65 54. 205 4.55 57. .230 4.40 \$91. .264 4.65 70. .300 4.524 36. .220 4.40 \$91. .264 4.65 70. .300 4.524 36. .220 4.40 \$93. .280 4.65 13. .304 4.30 61. .355 4.40 \$93. .280 4.65 13. .304 4.30 61. .355 4.40 \$146. .237 4.60 22. .224 4.50 60. .236 4.40 \$146. .237 4.60 22. .224 4.50 60. .236 4.40 \$146. .237 4.60 22. .224 4.50 60. .236 4.50 \$156. .244 4.60 22. .257 4.50 98. .220 4.50 \$156. .244 4.60 22. .257 4.50 98. .247 4.30 \$157. .239 4.60 40. .289 4.50 98. .247 4.30 \$157. .239 4.60 40. .289 4.50 98. .247 4.30 \$157. .239 4.60 40. .289 4.50 98. .244 4.00 \$157. .224 4.50 98. .244 4.50 \$157. .259 4.60 40. .207 4.55 60. .208 4.5 97. .248 4.20 \$157. .259 4.60 40. .207 4.55 60. .208 4.5 97. .248 4.20 \$157. .259 4.50 98. .247 4.50 \$157. .259 4.50 98. .247 4.50 \$157. .259 4.

Yorkers and Baitimores, 34. 2004. 30; the 40; butchers' to fancy, 34. 5004. 70; rt Suzzr-Steady, with a good demand mutton, welphing 100 to 150 as, was 5.00; prime to choice butchers', 33.0 good, \$3.2508.50; recelleds, 1, 100.

BUFFALO, Aug. 12.—CATTLE—Heecin males of a few loads to yard dealers at 1 most fresh arrivals consigned through.

ale.
Hoss-Receipts to-day, 4,925; market active and sigher; choice stock in demand; sales of York weights, all to choice. \$4.8064.75; medium and heavy, \$4.506.05; all offerings disposed of EAST LIBERTY.

were sold except late arrivals, 30 loads changing hands; heavy for Monday.

Hoos—Receipts, 5,385 head; total for the week. 10,170, against 11.840 last week; Yorkers, \$4.4024.00; Philadelphia, \$4.806.5.00.

Philadelphia, \$4.806.5.00.

BIREF.—Heecepts, 4.500 head; total for the week. 11,500; against 16,100 last week; selling slow at 10.815c off from last week; several loads left over.

BALTIMORE, Aug. BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. BALTIMORE.

CHTCHANGE; Perfect overy best, 56555c; Brist quality, 45cac; medium, 346445c; ordinary, 36334c; medium, 346445c; crecipta, 4.908.

SHEEP—Slow; prices lower; 354645c; receipta, 4.908.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 12.—Hogs—Steady and firm; for good common very duil and lower; common, \$3.0064.10; light, \$4.1564.40; packing, \$4.2564.65; butchers, \$4.6564.85; receipts, 18,701; shipments, 530.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

of Trade:
Liverpool, Aug. 12.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 55s;
Western, 49s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 50s 6d; short ribs.
Sis 6d: long clears, 32s 6d; short clears, 37s 6d: shoulders, 28s. Hafns, 54s. Lard, 50s. Prime mess beef,
73s. India mess beef, 22s; extra india mess, 88s.
Cheese, 43s. Tallow, 37s 3d.
London, Aug. 12.—Liverpool—Wheat strong. Corn
strong, 22s 3d. Mark Lang—Wheat firmer and held
higher. Corn steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat a shade
dearer; fair average No. 2 spring, 43s 6d644s; fair average red winter, 47s 6d648s. Corn firm; fair average
American mixed, 24s. Country markets for wheat—
English firm: French firm. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the past week, 30,000 to 35,000 qrs.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Liverpool, Aug. 12—11:30 a. m.—Flours—No. 1, 24s;

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12-11:30 a.m. - FLOUR-NO. 1, 24s; No. 2, 21s. GRAIN-Whest-Winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 6d; pring, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 10s 3d; No. GRAIN—Whest-Winter, No. 1, 10s: No. 2, 9s 6d; spring, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 10s 5d; No. 2, 10s 2d; club, No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s 5d. Corn—New, No. 1, 23s; No. 2, 22s 9d.
PROVISIONS—Pork, 49s. Lard, 39s.
Liverpoot, Aug. 12.—Cotton—Easier, but not quotably lower at 8%606%d; sales, 8,000 baies; speculation and export, 1,000; American, sales, 7,000; received. 10s, all American.

selpts, 1, 100, all American. Conn—Western mixed, 23s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 32s 6d; short clears, 35s 6d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Grans — Wheat unsettled; winter grades opened heavily, receding about \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ellips}\$ countries of the provening the early decline, and in instances bringing a slight improvement on a more active demand; spring wheat more sought for early delivery, and quoted stronger in No. 2 Milwaukee, about 1c per bu higher; in options more liberal and urgent offerings at lower and very irregular prices, without resulting in business, the inquiry having been spritless; cable advices rather more favorable, but at the close tame; sales of 501,000 bu, including 40,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring, at \$1.11; closing quotations No. 2 Northwestern spring, August option nominal; September, \$1.00 bid; and October, \$1.05; Western less active; prices favored sellers; slightly mixed Western ungraded, \$26.956c. Rye in good demand at firm and buoyant prices, with very moderate offerings, especially for cash delivery; \$0.00 bu No. 2 Western, August delivery, \$3.00 bus in limited request and quoted a triffe easier in price; white Western, 11.500 bu, at \$36.937c, as to quality; mixed Western, 16.000 bu at \$16.9345c; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 33c; No. 2 Milwaukee nominal.

Provisions—Mess pork in fair demand for early delivery.

inal.

Provisions—Mess pork in fair demand for early del Paovisions—Mess pork in fair demand for early delivery at former prices; sales of 2, 200 bris less within a range of \$10.756\text{ii.12\text{bf or fair}} to very choice. with up to \$11.25\text{for fair} to very choice. with up to \$11.25\text{for fair} to rever choice. with up to \$11.25\text{for fair} to rever choice. with up to \$11.25\text{for fair} to forward delivery, Western mess quiet; August option quoted at \$10.90\text{611.00}; September, \$11.10\text{611.00}; October, \$11.10\text{611.20}; November, \$11.10\text{611.35}; December, \$11.10\text{611.35}; Descember, \$11.10\text{611.35}; Descember, \$11.10\text{611.35}; Descember, \$11.10\text{611.35}; Descember, \$11.10\text{611.35}; Descember, \$15.10\text{611.35}; Descember, \$15.50\text{condition} to \$15.50\text{c

waisar-soid to the extent of 30 offs at \$1.07, regular; market firm.
Freights-Business on a moderate scale, and indicative of a comparatively steady market; accommodation for grain and petroleum in most demand; for Liverpool engagements by steam included 1,750 bris flour, through freight and forward shipment, reported at 2:60 per bris 16,000 buc corn at 754 per 60 bis; 9.000 boxe bacon at 3066358; from the West, through freight, 2,200 pkgs provisions on a basis of 27s 646308, ocean freight rates.

1877. 4.089 2,742 21.978 16.050 1,255 1, 485 18,009 47,597 .356, 148 12,458 660 1,089 Total.... 14, 207 Total..... 20,741 49,630 BABLEY. No. 2.... No. 3.... Rejected Special bin.... .343,501 . 10,792 . 2,167 . 12,948 34,886 22,645 2,253 6,048 Total.... .369, 408 65,832 28,546 13, 734 802

No. 2. 3,477 802

Total. 3,477 802

Total. 30.023 14.538

MILWAUKER, Aug. 12. -FLOUE—Scarce and firm. Grain—Wheat steady; opened %d higher; closed frm: No. 1 Milwaukee have 81.29; No. 1 Milwaukee, 84.24 12. 10.00 new. \$1.00%; No. 3 Milwaukee, 89.80%; Corn switchber, 90%; No. 3 Milwaukee, 89.80%; Corn switchber, 90%; No. 3 Milwaukee, 89.80%; Corn switchber, 90%; No. 1, 52. Barier guist: No. 2 spring, cash, \$1.22; No. 1, 52. Barier guist: No. 2 spring, cash, \$1.22; September, \$1.30; new. \$1.30 bid; \$1.35 asked. \$1.22; September, \$1.30; new. \$

FLOUR-Quiet but firm: super. \$3.00; double, \$3.50; treble, \$3.75:64.50; high grades, \$4.75:65.50. Gratin-Corn quiet but anady: inited, 50c, yellow, 54c; white, 55c, tast stendy at \$2.45. Corn. Mar. Quiet but steady at \$2.45. Grating of the steady at \$2.45. Grating of the steady at \$2.45.

estern rectified, \$1.0701.0

SIO.00612.00.
PROVIETUS.—Firm. Pork. SII.75. Bulk members boulders, 5%c; clear rib sides. 6%67c. Esconshoulders, 6%c; clear rib sides. 6%67c. Esconshoulders, 6%c; clear rib sides. 7%c; nams, 12011.
Lard—Refund, 5%c.
BUTTER—Scarce and firm; choice Western, 15816.
PETROLEVE—Firm at 81.00.
Kacsipte—Stroug: Rio cargoes, 146174c.
WHISKY—Firm at 81.00.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,600 offs; wheat, 151,500 but 600.
SHIPMENTS—TO LIVERPOOL per steam quiet: cottant 4d; flour, 2s 6d; grain, 8d asked.

Ad; flour, 2s 6d; grain, 8d asked.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 12.—Grain—Wheat weak; Na.

white Michigan, \$1.08 asked; No. 2 de, \$1.05; extra 6

\$1.10; amber Michigan, spot, \$1.024; August, \$1.40;

No. 2 red winter, spot, \$1.02; August, \$1.00; Setember, \$1.00; No. 2 red winter, spot, \$1.02; August, \$1.00; Setember, \$1.00; No. 2 red winter, spot, \$1.02; August, \$1.00; Setember, \$1.00; No. 2 bayton & Michigan, of the spot of the spot

No. 2 white, 45c; September, 23%c; Michigan, 61, 29c.

Quil; No. 2 spot, 24c; September, 23%c; Michigan, 61, 29c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 157,000 bu; corn. 34,000 bu; corn. 58,000 bu;

ever received here in the same length of time.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., AME. 122 FLOUR-Firm; supers.

83.00e3.50; catras, 83.556.60; Floury-Firm; supers.

84.7563.75; Minnesota 65; Floury-Firm; supers.

84.7563.75; Minnesota 65; Floury-Firm; supers.

84.7563.75; Minnesota 65; Floury-Firm; supers.

85.00e3.50; pattent as high grades, 87.00e3.60; Datent as high grades, 87.00e3.50; Rye flour; \$2.75.

GRAIN-Wheat steady and firm; red. \$1.00e31.076; amber, \$1.0561.07. Corn-No white here; firm; red. ow. 516.52c; mixed, 4864845; Osas dult, sale weer; white Western, 836456; mixed do, 31628.

By firm at 58660c.

Phovisions-Firm and unchanged. Lard active as firm; loos butchers', \$7.2567.50; city kette, 82.008.25.

BUTTER-Steady; good demand; New York State as Bradford County extras, 17619c; Western Reserva, 102.12c.

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7c.
PETROLZUM—Active and firm; refined, 10 kg; crais, 863 kg.
WHISKY—Scarce; Western, \$1.07.
RECRIPTS—Flour, 2,500 bris, wheat, 57,000 bu; cra.
88,000 bu; oata, 21,000 bu; rye, 1,500 bu.

RECEIPTS - FOUR, 2500 bits; wheat 57,000 bit ones.

St. Couls.

St. Louis. Aug. 15. Louis.

St. Louis. Aug. 15. Cours.

St. Louis. Aug. 15. Cours.

Floor - Quiet and unchanged.

Floor - Quiet and unchanged.

Floor - Quiet and unchanged.

St. Louis. Aug. 15. Cours.

St. Louis. Aug. 15. Cours.

Floor - Quiet and unchanged.

Floor - Quiet and unchanged.

St. Cours.

St. Cours. 28:15c. Prour. 6.500 bris; wheat, 117,000 bris; s. 600 bu: rye, 3,000 bu: barler, 50,000 bu: barler, 50,000 bu: barler, 50,000 bu; bris; wheat, 50,000 bu; oata, 3,000 bu: rye, 1,000 bu; none. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 12.—COPTON—Firm at 11%.
FLOUR Quiet but firm; ramily, 84, 85:85, 80.
GEAIN—Wheat in fair demand for best qualifies; ed.
94:837c; receipts, 44, 000 but shipments, 44, 000 in.
Corn easier: 42:24:25; 0. Oats steady; No. 1, 22:237.
kye in good demand; strong; No. 2, 57:65:56. Burer in good demand; strong; No. 2, 57:65:56. Burer in good demand. prime to choice fall, 81.05:61. 10.
PROVISION—Fork quiet and firm; \$11.00. Lard in good demand. Shoulders, 85.80; short ribs, 81.75
Sach; 88, 75:67.00 burer september; short clear, 81.81
Bacon strong; 88, 00:68, 12;; shoulders, \$7,22.67. by short ribs, \$1.50:67, 25:56;
Withsky-Firm; \$1.04.
Buttynes-Duil and unchanged.
Linseed Oil—Steady; S2c.

LINSEED OIL—Steady: 52c.

LOUISVILLE. Aug. 12.—COTTON—Pirm at 1114c.
FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat firm; red. 87:680; amber and white,
98c. Corn steady; white, 48c; mixed, 41c. Oats quiet;
white, 28c; mixed, 34c. Rye quiet at 55c.
HAY—Steady at 59:00;611.00.
PROVISIONS—Strong and higher. Pork, 511.50, Lard
firm; choice leaf tierce, 9c; do keps, 10c. Bult
meats strong and higher, at \$5.75;68.00, 77.00;713,
and 87.25. Bason active, firm, and higher, 100;804a,
756c, and 75c. Ham—Sugar-cured, 126:13c.
WHISKY—Firm at \$1.04.
TOBACCO—Manufactured unchanged.

BUFFALO, Aug. 12.—GUFFALO, rest.—Fair milling demand and firm; spring to higher; sales of 6,000 bt Na. 2 Milwankee at \$1.11: No. 1 hard Dulint at \$1.25 Corn a shade easter; sales \$0.00 bu Kansas, sample, at 40c. Oars neglected. Kye neglected. Barlay firm; sales 1,000 bu old Western at \$1.00.

CAYAL FERIORTS—Strong and unchanged; carrier holding off. holding off.

INDIANAPOLIS,
Aug. 12.—FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat firm; Not 2 red, 954,6960c; Augus, 90c bid; September. 91c; October, 88d. Corn firm at 28c; Oats steady at 226,25c. Ryo—No. 2. 30c.
PROVISION—Firm. Brilk shoulders, 556-55c; clear rib sides heid at 83c. Lard, 8c. Hams, 956-55c; clear rib sides heid at 83c. Lard, 8c. Hams, 956-55c; clear rib sides heid at 83c. Lard, 8c. Hams, 956-55c; clear rib sides heid at 83c. Lard, 8c. Hams, 956-55c; clear rib sides heid at 83c. Lard, 8c. Hams, 956-55c; clear rib sides heid at 83c. Lard, 8c. Hams, 956-55c; clear rib sides heid at 83c. Lard, 8c. Hams, 956-55c; clear rib sides heid at 83c. Lard, 8c. Lard, 8c.

OSWEGO, Aug. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat steady: No. 1 Milwankes club, old. \$1.17; new red State, \$1.050 1.07; do white, \$1.1051, 12. Corn unchanged.
PRORIA, Aug. 12.—HIGHWINES—Held firm; sales 100 bris at \$1.04.

GALVESTON, Aug. 12.—COTTON—Steady; middling. 11½c: low middling, 10½c: good ordinary, 10½c: met receipts, 105 bales; sales, 60: stock, 622.

MOBILE, Aug. 12.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10½c: low middling, 10½c; good ordinary, 10½c; net receipts, 504 bases; sales, 100: stock, 405.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 12.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 11½c: low middling, 10½c: met very middling, 1

CHARLESTON. AUG. 12—COTTON SEARY; minuted in the control of the co PETROLEUM. PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 12.—PETROLEUM—Market first prices steady: standard white, 110 test, 8%c.

OIL CITY, Aug. 12.—PETROLEUM—Market opned very quiet, and remained so during the day: first size at \$1.03%. declining to \$1.03%, at which price it clease receipts, 64,000 bris; averaging 44,000 bris; transpottons, 15,000 bris.

PITTSBUEG, Aug. 12.—PETROLEUM—Crafts first: 12%c at Parker's; refined, 10%g10%c, Philadelphia delivery.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Business satisfactory with package houses and market has an improved undertone; cotton goods fairly active and firm: print in good demand and ginghams doing well; dress good, shawla, and skirts in steady request; men's wear well-ens quiet. Foreign goods rather more active.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Aug. 12.—SPIRITS TURPENTIER-Quie

A Terrific Fight.

New York Sun.

There was a terrific fight a week ago last Tunday night between an elephant and an alligator in the Coney Island Aquarium. Mr. Frank J. Howe, formerly of Howe & Cushing's Circus, thus describes the battle:

"I was awakened by the screeching of the monkeys, the bellowing of the sea-dious, the hissing of the alligators, and the unearthy trumpeting of the elephants. I hastened from my room and found the elephant in the alligator's tank. They were engaged in a ferce contest. The elephant had his trunk under and around the alligator's body when I arrived, and was about to throw the huge creature over his back. Jumping into the tank I began to believe them in driving the elephant back to his quarters, but just as I was about to leap after him from the tank the alligator caught me by the right hand and lacerated it."

Mr. Howe thinks that the elephant being without water broke his fastenings and went to the tank to quench his thirst. A Terrific

MISCELLANEOUS. Dr. JAMES, PRIVATE DISPENSARY. 204 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. MATHEY the physicians of Paradon, and sudon, and sudon, and sudon, and sudon for the CAYLUS' perior to a
of all discent or of
ling. Frepared by
Lin AND Cig. Paris.
CAPSULES
the United States.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

estern rectified, \$1.0761.08.

106 bris: wheat, 151,500 bu; com

at, 157,000 bu: corn. \$8,000 bu: 157,000 bu; corn. \$8,000 bu;
12— 9. m.—Grain—Wheat steedy;
gan. \$1.00: extra do. \$1.10; amber
\$1.00: axec. \$1.02.5 bd; seller ten
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steady and firm; red, \$1.08@1.0734; 7. Corn—No white here; firm; yel-xed, 48.3484c. Oats dull, weak, and estern, 33@35e; mixed do, 31@32c. rm and unchanged. Lard active and ters', \$7.25@7.50; city kettle, \$8.000 extras, 17@19c; Western Reserve, 100 od firm; Western, 14@15c. ctive and firm; refined, 10%c; crude,

etwe and firm; refined, 10%c; crude, e; Western, \$1.07.

r. 2.500 brls; wheat, 57.000 bn; corn, 1,000 br; cye, 1,500 bu, sr. Louis.

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st. Louis.

st. 12.—Cotton—Steady, with a good st. 11%c.

ad unchanged.

inactive and lower; No. 2 red fall, 23% ily inside price; 94-%6996 September; 36.

st. 13%c.

co. 3 red fall, 874%cssc cash. Corn od. 35%c cash; 36%c September; 38e citye but lower; No. 2, 213%c21%c utt. 22c September. Rye active, r. 30%559%c bid September.

yet all the strength of the strength

ar. 8,500 bris; wheat, 117,000 bu; corn. 8,600 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, age. our, 14,000 bris; wheat, 50,000 bu; barley, atta. 3,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley.

BUTPALO. at The Market — Fafr milling de-fing ic higher; sales of 6,900 bu No. 11. 11; No. 1 hard Duluth at \$1.20. r; sales 3,000 bu Kansas, sample, at ted. kye neglected. Bariey firm; vestera at \$1.00. s—Strong and unchanged; carriers INDIANAPOLIS.
Aug. 12.-FLOUR-Nominally un Irm: No. 2 red, 95%-996; August, 91c; October, 88c. Corn firm at 22@23c. Ryo-No. 2, 30c. m. Bulk shoulders, 5%@5%c; clear c. Lard, 8c. Hams, 9%@5%c; clear c. Lard, 8c. Hams, 9%@10c. DetROIT.

OSWEGO.

12. GRAIN-Wheat steady; No. 1 bid. \$1.17; new red State, \$1.056 1061. 12. Corn unchanged. PROBLA.

-HIGHWINES-Held firm; sales 100 COTTON.

COTTON.—Steady; middling, g. 104c; good ordinary, 104c; net; sales, 63; stock, 622.

—Corrow—Quiqt; middling, 114c; fe; good ordinary, 104c; net reales, 100; stock, 615.

g. 107c; good ordinary, 104c; net ules, 10; stock, 304, exports coast-12.—Corron—Easy; middling, 111/c; c; good ordinary, 101/c; net receipts, ; sales, 5; stock, 455; exports coast-

ETROLEUM.
g. 12.—Petroleum—Market firmi lard white, 110 test, 8%c.
12.—Petroleum—Market opened sained so during the day; first sales g to \$1.00%, at which price it closed: ls; averaging 44,030 bris; transac-2. 12.—PETROLEUM—Crude firm: raned, 10%@10%c, Philadelphia de-

ETROLEUM.

RY GOODS. 12.—Business sotisfactory with arket has an improved under-y active and firm; prints in ms doing well; dress goods, 4y request; men's wear wool-s rather more sotive. PENTINE. 6. 12. -SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Quiet

Terrific Fight. New Fork Sun.
rific fight a week ago last Tueselephant and an alligator
quarium. Mr. Frank J.
owe & Cushing's Circus,

owe & Cushing's Circus, attle:

ned by the screeching of the seadous, the alligators, and the uncarthly ne elephants. I hastened from and the elephant in the alligators, and the uncarthly ne elephants. I hastened from a sea of the sea of the

LANEOUS. JAMES DISPENSARY. n St., Chicago, Ill.

t for the past 36 years has stood at the treatment of all special and immediate attention. A book for should marry? Why not? Only 18 for write; Dr. James has 38 rooms meets another. Ludies requiring

with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and Longer to all prompt cure charges, relicus stands IPTION FREE. re of Nervous Debility. Was he whole train of gloomy att has the ingredients. Address West Signal. Cincinnati.

THE COUNCIL. Ald Gilbert Elected Presiding Officer

of the City Fathers.

As Elaborate Argument on the New City-Hall.

selford Stone Gets a Preliminary Backset.

ing, Ald. Tuley in the chair. The absentees were Lodding, Beidler, and Waldo.
On motion of Ald. McCaffrey, the action taken On motion of Ald. McCamrey, the action taken a week ago in reference to the improvement of Michan street was reconsidered, and the mat-ter recommitted to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, North Division. PRESIDING OFFICER.

A communication was received from the Maysied to set in his absence.

Ald. Ryan moved that the Council proceed to

a temporary Mayor. He nominated Mr. Tuley declined. He had the hay-fever,

Mr. Tuley decisined. He had the hay-fever, and was going away himself.

Ald. Thompson nominated Ald. Throop.

Ald. MeNally nominated Ald. Cullerton. Ald. Cullerton declined the honor, and nominated Ald. Daly. Ald. McCaffrey nominated Ald. Gilbert.

Ald. Throop nominated Ald. Cook. Ald. Law-re-seconded the nomination. (Laughter.)

Ald. Seaton, that "we might have a season of coomy," named Ald. Pearsons.

Ald. Pearsons—I shall absolutely decline. [Laughter.]

[Lunghter.]
A hallot resulted as follows: Throop, 10;
Wetterer, 3: Daly, 4; Gilbert, 13: Cullerton, 1.
The names of Daly and Wetterer were with-

A second ballot resulted in the election of Aberond ballot resulted in the election of Aberond Ballot, he receiving 19 votes to 10 for Throop. The scattering votes were, Daly 3, Jonas 1.
Ald. Cary suggested that, as it was seldom here was a Mayor present, he be not allowed to thirk his duty.

Ald Tuley said he couldn't vacate the Chair entil the Mayor was sworn and qualified.

and have was sworn and qualified. [Laughter.]

Ald. Gilbert returned thanks for the unexpected honor. He would endeavor to carry out the policy of Mayor Heath, and hoped he wouldn't commit any experious blunders.

Clerk Butz then swore him in, and he furnished a bond in the sum of \$5,000, Mallory and Tuley being his sureties.

The bond was approved.

* SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.

A communication was received from the Mayor, helosing an order directing the Superintendent of Buildings to erect a building adjoining the Exposition suitable for an armory, 175,100 feet, the Second Regiment to vacate their present quarters when it is completed. The Exposition Directors were to pay the bills. Ald. Tuley (Cary in the chair) opposed the passage of the order, since the city would icogardize its hold on the Lake-Front. They had no right to use the land for other than park parposes. He wanted the order referred to a committee.

Aid. Daly didn't think anything would be added to the loss of the city by building 100 feet more.

Aid. Pearsons claimed that the ground north of the Exposition was not. dedicated for park purposes. The ownership was disputed anybow, and possession was nine points in law. On motion of Ald. Pearsons, the rules were suspended,—yeas, 27; nays, 6 (Tuley, Sanders, Turner, Eszuer, Ryan, and Stauber).

Aid. Tuley desired to make another speech, but Ald. Daly made the point that he had already spoken once, but the Chair did not sustain the point.

Aid. Tuley then opened out, arguing that there was something behind the proposition of the Directors. Would it not keep the Exposition there for years?

Ald. Daly made another plea for the Second. Aid. Throop followed on the same side.

Aid. Wetterer also thought the order should mass. The regiment must be provided for. [Applause.]

Aid. Cullerton asked if the order had been passed on by the Law Department.

No one could answer.

He moved that it be laid over for a week. The Council should move carefully. He believed it was a scheme gotten up by the Exposition Directors and the railroad companies.

Aid. Tuley had no objections to the Directors putting up an armory on the city lot on the southwest corner of Frankin and Adams streets. He offered this as an amendment.

Aid. Daly moved that the amendment be laid on the table.

The motion was agreed to,—yeas, 17; nays, 15, The motion was agreed to,—yeas,17; nays

Jensen Pearsons, Ballard, Cary, Phelps, Mallory, Tully, Oliver, Smyth, Cook, Throop, Seaton, Thompson, Knopf, Ryan, Schweisthal, Wetterer, Daly-17.

Jays-Tuley, Sanders, Gilbert, Turner, Cullerton, Riordan, Lawler, McNurney, Eiszner, Particle, Riordan, Lawler, McNurney, Eiszner, Particle, McNurney, McNu Mays-Tuley, Sanders, Gilbert, Turner, Cullerton, Riordan, Lawler, McNurney, Eiszner, Rawleigh, Stauber, Niesen, Janssens; McCaffrey, Jonas-15.

The motion of Ald. Cullerton to lay over and

The motion of Ald. Cullerton to lay over and refer to the Law Department prevailed,—yeas, 18; nays, 15,—as follows:

Yens—Tuley, Sanders, Tully, Turner, Cullerton, Riordan, McNaily, Lawler, McNurney, Biszner, Rawleith, Thompson, Knopf, Ryan, Stauber, Junsens, McCaffrey, Jonas—18.

Agus—Pearsons, Ballard, Cary, Phelps, Gilbert, Mallery, Oliver, Smyth, Cook, Throop, Seaton, Nessen, Schweisthal, Wetterer, Daly—15.

BONDS.

Niesen, Schweisthal, Wetterer, Daly-15.

BONDS.

The official bond of Luther Laftin Mills, in the penal sum of \$50,000, with Ansel B. Cook and Lycurgus Laftin as sureties, and that of Theodore Karls, for \$5,000, with Bernhard Gradie, Henry Lamparter, and John McEwen as sureties, were approved.

In SEC-CAR EXTENSION.

The special order—the ordidance authorizing the West Division Rallway Company to extend their tracks on Twelith street, from Ashiand avenue to Orden avenue, and Randolph street, from State street to Michigan avenue—was taken up.

After much talk, the ordinance was referred to the Department of Public Works with instructions to investigate and find out whether the provisions of the charter had been compiled with. plied with.

A dispute then arose as to whether the Court-House stone matter was in order, Ald. Cullerton claiming that the report of the Building Committee was in order, under the head of unfinished business, and ald. Gilbert that it was not, but that it was laid over with the communication of the Civy Attorney last week, and would come up in regular order.

The Chair (Tuley) sustained the position of Ald. Cullerton.

The Chair (Tuley) sustained the position of Ald. Cullerton.

The Committee recommended that the resolution of Cullerton, directing the substitution of Lemont for Bedford stone, be placed on file.

Ald. Rawleigh moved to concur.

Ald. Cullerton moved that the report be placed on file and the resolution passed. He believed the work should stop, and that the community expected the Council to stop it. If the resolution passed, that would be the result.

Ald Rawleigh mayed the previous question.

believed the work should stop, and that the community expected the Council to stop it. If the resolution passed, that would be the result.

Ald, Rawleigh mayed the previous question. It was not ordered, —yeas 12, navs 29.

Ald, Tuley said the city, if it chose to avail itself of its rights, could avoid any contract that had been made. There was in the Treasury at the time they were let less than \$60,000, and an abpropriation of \$150,000 and quot this basis coultract amounting to \$800,000 were awarded. It was assisted that the intent and meaning of the provision of the city charter forblidding the cutering into a contract except an appropriation had been made covering the expense was to put a check and limitation upon the Council as is to prevent the running into the active and the wasteful expenditure of public mager. Any construction which attempted to suitain the position that the Council inight appropriate \$10 or \$100, and enter into contracts of \$4,000,000, was a quibble of the worst kind, and, he thought, unworthy of the name of legal plainon. But independent of this was the prohibition of the State Constitution, which was clearly volated by such action. Mr. Tuley then well as a substitute for the russion the others, and the city's interests were not as well guarded. Among the omitted clauses, found in the usual printed bisules, was one which cut off extras not ordered in writing. Believing thatthe boutract was invalid, that the rights of the city in the county required the city to use the same kind of stone, he offered the following as a substitute for the russolution:

Wagenase, It is allected that a contract visits between the city and not been guarded, and that coof faith to have the county required the city to use the same kind of stone, he offered the following as a substitute for the russolution:

Wagenase, It is allected that a contract visits between the city and the county required the city to the following:

Wagenase, It is allected that a contract visits between the county required the city to

ted to and acted upon by this Council, and until the further order of this Council. This was agreed to,-yeas 19, nays 13,-as

This was agreed to,—yeas 19, nays 18,—as follows:

Yeas—Toley, Cary, Tuily, Turner, Cullerton, McNally, Oliver, Lawler, Smyth, McNurney, Eiszner, Ryan, Stauber, Niesen, Schweisthal, Wetterer, Janssens, McOnfrey, Jonas.

Nays—Peursons, Ballard, Phelps, Gilbert, Mailory, Riordan, Cook, Throop, Seston, Rawleigh, Thompson, Knopf, Baly.

The motion of Ald Cullerton, as amended, was then agreed to by the same vote.

Ald. Cary moved that the Mavor report the facts at the next meeting, and, in default, that Tominson & Reed proceed under the contract.

Ald. Callerton noped that the latter clause would not be insisted on.

Ald. Cary didn't want any delay. He assumed that the substitute was offered in good faith. If it was going to take five or six months to get the information he was opposed to it.

Ald. Rawleigh—Can we prevent them from going on with the work?

Ald. Cary—I don't think we can. I don't want to delay or injure them. I voted for the substitute simply to get the information.

Ald. Cullerton moved to amend by requesting the Mayor to report by Thursday night.

Ald. Colok said he could tell the cost now.

Ald. Cullerton—What is it?

Ald. Cook—For Lemont \$536,000, and with the granite \$828,784. The granite figures were what the county paid, but the city will have to pay more.

Ald. Cullerton—Why?

pay more.
Ald. Cullerton—Why?
Ald. Cook—The Company desired to introduce their material. The figures now were:
City, a little over \$700,000; county, \$1,432,616,

esides damages.
Al. Cullerton didn't believe the figures were so large.

Ald. Cook knew they were correct.

Ald. Cullerton believed Tomlinson & Reed would lessen their bid for Lemont, others being lower.

lower.
Ald. Cook knew they would not.

Ald. Cook knew they would not.
Ald. Cullerton remarked that he had no interest in the contract.
Ald. Cook said he had none.
Ald. Cook said he had none.
Ald. Cook went on to say that not a cent had come into his pocket. He didn't wish insinuations to be thrown out.
Ald. Cullerton asked him to explain why he knew the contractors wouldn't come down.

Ald. Cullerton asked him to explain why he knew the contractors wouldn't come down.
Ald. Cook replied that it was the enstom of contractors, when they changed material, to adhere to their original bid.

The former action was reconsidered, and Ald. Tuley amended the second resolution so that it read as follows:

That, in the event the said Tomlinson & Reed shall refuse to make such a proposition upon the request of the Mayor to the adjourned meeting of the Council Thursday, then all work under such alleged contract shall be suspended until the further order of this Council.

This was concurred in, and the motion as amended again agreed to,—yeas 20, nays 13,—as follows;

This was concurred in, and the motion as amended again agreed to, —yeas 20, nays 13, —as follows;

Yeas—Tuley, Sanders, Cary, Tully, Turner, Cullerton, McNally, Oliver, Lawler, Smyth, McNurney, Elszner, Ryan, Stanber, Niesen, Schweisthal, Wetterer, Janssens McCaffrey, Jonas.

Nays—Pearsens, Baliard, Phelps, Gilbert, Mallory, Rioriau, Cook, Throop, Seaton, Rawleigh, Thompson, Knopf, Daly.

THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

Ald. Ryan moved to reconsider the action in regard to the addition to the Exposition Building.

regard to the addition to the Exposition Building.

A long debate followed, and the motion was agreed to, -yeas 19, nays 6, -as follows:

Yeas—Pearsons, Bailard, Cary, Phelps, Gilbert, Mallory, Oliver, Cook, Throots, Seaton, Rawleigh, Thompson, Knopf, Ryan, Niesen, Schweisthal, Wetterer, Daly, Jonns.

Nays—Tuley, Sanders, McNally, McNurney, Eiszner, Stauber.

The order, amended by Ald. Cary so as to provide that the building shall be the property of the city, was then passed, -yeas 26, nays 3, -McNally, Eiszner, and Stauber.

Ald. Cary introduced an order, under a suspension of the rules, directing the Department of Public Works to repair Prairie avenue, from Cottage Grove avenue to Thirty-first street, in the same way that South Wabash avenue has been repaired—eighteen feet in the centre.

The Council then adjourned until Thursday evening.

and lead to the convenient and elegant stable which stands to the south, near the base of the hill. In the basement are the supper-room, breakfast-room, and billiard-saloon, the ceilings of all of which are beautifully frescoed, the work of the first-named apartment being appropriately bordered with sketches of various fruits, while the walls are finished in primayers wood. The breakfast room is finished in oak, and in the borders of the frescoing are represented sheaves of wheat, ears of corn, etc. Adjoining this room is a sort of conservatory with glass walls and roof and a large marble bly-tank in the centre encircled by pots of many-colored flowers. Ascending a flight of stairs to the first floor proper, the reporter's attention was first attracted to the great Moorish room which looks out on California street. The frescoing here contains apparently all the colors of the rainbow, interwoven in a vast number of varied forms and figures, the effect of which is very fine and simply indescribable. The parior on the opposite side of the halt fronts on Mason street. The frescoing is done in what is known as the India style, and is made to harmonize with the French Gothic. Around the walls will be hung a fairy-like tapestry of embroidered silk, and the entire furniture of the apartment is to be made of manle: To the west of the parlor is situated the main conservatory. It has lofty glass ceilings, and is admirably arranged for the admission of the warm and cheering sunlight. Next is a saloon frescoed in the manner in vogue in the Middle Ages, and which will be finished in solid mahogany, cherry, and white. The finishing of the receptiou-room is to be rosewood, and the frescoing is fin the English Gothic pattern. The library adjoining is finished all in German black walnut. On the north side of the house is located the dining-room, which will be finished in brown weathered English oak, a wood of rare and valuable qualities.

In addition to the principal rooms mentioned on this floor is a vestibule and a grand hall,

Hopkins herself, since the death of her husband, has taken a deep interest in the progress of the work, which she refused to suspend, though requested to do so by her friends, not wishing to throw a large number of workmen out of employment. It is the wish of Mrs. Hopkins to have even her servants chartered in apartments of elegance and state, she being of the opinion that her subordinates will be more respectful and obedient when well lodged and fed. Mrs. Hopkins is now in the east negotiating for the purchase of furniture, and it is thought that the house may possibly be ready for occupancy by New Year's.

MARINE NEWS.

MARINE NEWS.

NAUTICAL ACCIDENTS.

The wrecking tug Leviathan, a fine large vessel of her class, arrived here yesterday afternoon with the serie W. H. Wand in tow, which she had brought up from a point about five miles off Spectacle Reef, Lake Buron. The Wand was a victim to the severe sound of last Thursday, which passed over Lake Buron, she having had her canvas whipped into tatters, and thus became disabled so as to require the services of the Leviathan, which was communicated with at Cheboygan by the prop Empire State, the latter having found the Wand in her has plight when passing Spectacle Reef. Those on board the disabled schooner report that the wind was so strong that it was not possible for a man to remain on deck without hanging on to something. The sails of the Wand had all been hauled down just previous to the squail, but they could not be secured in time and were whipped into ribbons in a few minutes. The damage will amount to about \$1, 200. The Wand was bound from Alpena to this port with a catap of lumber. It is probable new canvas will be winished here.

Capt. Wright commands the Leviathan, and her owner, tem Ellsworth (of Milwaukee), and family, who were sojourning at Cheboygan, came up to Chicago with him. Evergreens are tastefully festooned around the upper works of the tug, which make her look like an excarsion steamer. The Leviathan is the only wrecking boat now stationed in the Straits.

The Toronto Globe of Saturday says: "A report

make ner look like an excursion steamer. The Leviathan is the oully wrecking boat now stationed in the Straits.

The Toronto Globe of Saturday says: "A report comes from near Grafton that a small schooner was observed in that vicinity with her fore-topmast, jib-boom, and mainsail blown away. At the time she appeared to be a total wreck, and was being fast driven before the storm. It has not yet been ascertained what her name is."

Dougall Adams, a Canadian sailor, was fatally injured at Bay City, Saturday, by getting caught between the tow-post and a capstan bar. He leaves a wife near Toronto. His age was 54 years.

years.
On the 8th, as the little schr Annie Faught was passing Southeast Bend the main boom swung over and knocked Charles A. Lincoln overboard. He was drowned, and his body could not be found. He hailed from Port Huron.

BUFFALO, Aug. 12.—Charters—Coal to Milwau-kee and Chicago, 30c; to Monroe, 35c; Cleveland to Chicago, 35c. Cleared for forty-eight hours ending at 8 p. m.—

Cleared for forty-eight hours ending at 8 p. m.—
Props Commodots, mdse, Newbarg, mdse, Delaware and Java mdse, Chicago; Arctic, mdse, Hancock and Roanoke, mdse, Toledo; E. E.
Thompson, Bay City; stmrs Pearl and Alaska, Put-in-Bay; C. H. Burton, H. S. Marsh, G. S.
Harard, Helvetia, and Red Wing, I. 200 tons conl, Eliza Gerlach, Wabash, and S. V. R. Watson, Toledo; Mystic and D. S. Austin, Detroit; Journeyman, 200 tons coal, Monroe; A. P. Norris, Milwankee; barge Superior, Little Jake, and J. Warner.
Vessels passing Port Colborne lock for twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m.; Westward—Props Dominion and Zealand, Montreal to Detroit; City of New York, Ogdensburg to Toledo; City of Concord, Ogdensburg to Chicago; barks Norway, Kingston to Sanlt Ste. Marie; J. R. Benson and Eric Belle, Kingston to Toledo; Craftsman, Toronto, no orders; Mary-Merritt, Toronto to Cleveland; brig Rooney, Kingston to Toledo; barge Fortune, Montreal to Detroit; schrs Senator Blood, Fairhaven to Toledo; Ella-Murton, Hamilton to Cleveland.

Eastward—Props Arzyle and Acadia, Detroit to land.
Eastward—Props Argyle and Acadia, Detroit to

been repaired—eighteen feet in the centre.
The Council then adjourned until Thursday evening.

A PALACE.

The Luxurious Home Death Prevented Mark Hopkins from Enjoying.

San Francisco Faper.

The latest acquisition to the palaces on Nob Hill is the house of the late Mark Hopkins, and for grandeur of design, cost of construction, etc., it bids fair, when completed, to take a high rauk among the most pretentious of its neighbors. It is of the modern Gothic style of architecture, and is at once rich and majestic, comparing favorably with the princely dwellings of the other railroad magnates, although differing materially from each. Large pillars of poished granite flank the gateway and doorway, while broad walks of stone flagging extend around the hoase, and lead to the convenient and elegant stable which stands to the south, near the base of the hill. In the basement are the supper-roord, breakfast-room, and billiard-saloon, the cellings of all of which are beautifully freecoed, the work of the first-named apartment being appropriate.

PORT HURON. PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 12.—Down-Props Atlantic, Swallow, and barges; schrs H. Moore, Homer Hine. Homer Hine. Up—Props City of Gencord, Abercorn, May-flower, Alpena, and barges, Hackett and consort, Yosemite and consort; schr and consort; schrs A.

Yosemite and consort; scars and consort; scars A. C. Cobb, Thomas Quayle.
Wind—Northwest and gentle; weather fine.
Pont Hunon, Mich., Aug. 12-10 p. m.—Passed
Up—Prope City of Con.ord, Mary Mills, John
Pridreon, Germania and barges, G. King and
barges, B. W. Jenness and barges; schrs William
Grandy, Oak Leaf, Marco Polo, William Wellhouse. house.

Down—Props Garden City, E. B. Hale and con-sort, Jarvis Lord and comport; sches North Cape, Penokee, Parana, Sam Plint, Chester B. Jones,

Acorn. Wind-Southwest, light; weather fine. SAGINAW VALLEY COMMERCE. The shipments from the Port of Saginaw for the week ending Aug. 10 were:

LAKE FREIGHTS. Grain vessels were in good demand and firmly held yesterday at 2%c for corn to Buffalo, which was paid late in the day. Room was taken for 38,000 ou wheat, 225,000 bu corn, 53,000 bu cats, and 35,000 bu rye. To Buffale-Prop Alaska, bal and 35,000 bu rye. To Buffale—Prop Alaska, bal-ance cargo wheat; prop Arabia, corn and oats through; schr Annie Young, wheat at 2½c; prop not named, wheat through to New York at 5½c, and corn on b. t. To Ogdensburg—Prop Lawrence, corn through. In the afternoon the schrs Bissel, rye, Scotia, corn, our Son, torn or wheat, D. A. Wells, corn, all to Buffalo at 2½c for corn or rye; schr L. A. Burton, corn to Goderich at 1½c, free of elevation and harbor dues.

On and after Sept. 1, 1878, a fixed white light will be shown from an open frame-work tower, re-cently erected on the easterly end of the north pier at the mouth of St. Louis River, Lake Su perior, Minn. The focal plane of this light is 441/4 feet above the pier, and 53 feet above mean low water. The main light on Minnesota Point will be discontinued as soon as the other is in working order.

In this connection it may be noted that a fixed red light was first shown from a recently-erected lighthouse at Sand Point, L'Anse Bay, last Saturday.

-ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Enie, Pa., Aug. 12. - Arrived-Prop Sparta.

Marquette; schr hoboken, Oswego; prop Delaware, Buffalo; stmr Byack, Dulath; prop Arctic, Buffalo.

Departures-Prop Fletcher, schr Ironton, Mar-qhette; prop Arctic. Portage; prop Sparta, Torch Lake, schr Mary, Port Colborne.

MARQUETTE. MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 12.—Arrived—Schr Maria Martin, Goshawk. Cleared—Schrs S. H. Kimball, Goshawk, Passed Up—Props St. Louis, Winslow, Passed Down—Prop India.

CLEVELAND. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CLEVELAND. O., Aug. 12.—Coal freights improving; through rates remain at 35@40c to Chi-The schrs C. P. Minch and Helvetia are loading for Chicago, and S. H. Foster for Milwaukee.

MICHIGAN CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Pribuna.

MicHigan City, Ind., Aug. 12.—Arriveti—Schre
Westchester, lumber, Muskegon; R. P. Mason,
Milwankee, iron; T. S. Skinner, Muskegon, lum-

ber; H. C. Albright, Muskegon, lumber; Echpse, Depers, pig-iron; Clipper City, Manistee, lum-ber; Mary Helen, White Lake, shingles, Cleared-Clipper City, light, Manistee; Mary Helen, light, White Lake.

MILWAUKER. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKER, Aug. 12.—No charters to-day.

Carriers are asking 2½c to Buffalo and 5c to Oswego for wheat.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

The firemen and linesmen on the harbor tugs have organized for mutual benefit purposes.

Last evening, just as the barkentine Two Pannies was about to leave port for Escanaba, some misunderstanding arose between Capt. O'Callaghan and his crew about wages, and the vessel was ianded near Clark street and the sailors went ashore. The Captain concluded to sail shorthanded, and did so, taking his two sons only with

him.

ETSEWHERE.

It is expected that the new propeller-new build-ing at St. Clair will be launched in about two

nr at St. Clair will be launched in about two weeks.

Isaac Preston, one of the oldest ship-carpenters on the lakes, died at West Bay City last Thursday. At Buffaio, Chandier J. Wells, Esq., has purchased the tug Anna M. Pierce at a cost of \$3,000, and has placed her in dry-dock for repairs.

The schr Mary Ann, damaged by striking the pier at Goderich on the 4th of June last, has been sold for \$200.

Work on the Sturgeon Bay Canal is progressing finely. The appropriation for this season for the

Work on the Sturgeon Bay Canal is progressing finely. The appropriation for this season for the outer harbor amounts to \$30,000, and this amount will be used to lengthen the piers exclusively.

The owner of the river sturr Dr. Hanley has commenced suit against the Township of Oronoko, Mich., to recover damages from the detention of the boat from going through the bridge at Berrien. Proposals for the improvement of certain points on the Saginaw River and Sheboygan Harbor were received and opened at the River and Harbor Improvement office in Detroit was Saturday.

The Tofonto Globe, in prefacing the item of Tur Traibung regarding the presence of children with whooping-cough on an excursion steamer, says: "A feilow with the whooping-cough or that sort of thing has no sort of a chance in Chicago to get fresh air or a trip on the lake, etc. They ought to give one day in the week to 'wheezy' and that sort of people."

Toronto Globe: "Vessel men in this harbor do not look for any movement in freights from here till the wheat heefing to come it and the result."

Toronto Globe: "Vessel men in this harbor do not look for any movement in freights from here till the wheat begins to come in, and that will not be for some weeks yet,—that is, in such quantity that it will be necessary to get it moved at once. There is therefore no sign of movement among the vessels in ordinary here, but it will not take any time to put a fleet in motion when vessels are wanted. The only question is whether it may be worth while to fit out and make a dash for some of the freights on the upper lakes in the meantime."

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the past twenty-four hours, ending

at 10 o'clock last night#

ARRIVALS.

Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, State street.

Prop City of Traverse, Traverse, sundries. Foureenth street. Suhr T. W. Ferry, Cleveland, coal, Central wharf. Schr Bessie Boalt, Traverse, wood, Rush street. Schr Tom Paine, Grand Haven, siabs, Chicag

wenuc. Schr Leo, Grand Haven, lumber, C., B. & Q. Schr Leo, Grand Haven, lumber, C., B. & Q. Schr J. V. Jones, Miskegon, lumber, Allen's sitp. Schr U. S. Grant, Pentwater, bark, Chicago avenue. Schr Antares, White Lake, siabs, Chicago avenue. Schr Antares, White Lake, siabs, Chicago avenue. Schr Pauline, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Prop T. W. Suook, White Lake, lumber, Gas-House fp.
Schr Rosa Belle, Grand Haven, lumber, Market,
Schr Capalla, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Muskegon, slabs, Harr Schr George H. Ward, Alpena, lumber, Mud Lake.
Schr O. E. Johnson, White Lake, lumber Market.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber, Arnold's Silp.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber, Ogden Canal.
Schr Racine, Manistee, tumber, Market.
Schr Tido, Muskegon, slabs, Twenty-second street.
Tug Leviathan, Cheboygan, light, North Market.

treet. S. P. Wilson, White Lake, ties, C. B., & Q. Prop Bismarck, Menominee, towing, Rush street. Schr Japan, Muskegon, Jumber, Tweifth street, Schr Game Cock, Muskegon, lumber, Twei Schr Japan, Muskegon, lumber, Twelfth street.

Schr Gime Cock. Muskegon, lumber, Twelfth street.

Schr City of the Strails. Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr Ett, Blake, Ladington, lumber.
Schr Ett, Blake, Ladington, lumber.
Schr Dever, Meulstee, aundries.
Schr Cuyahoga, Muskegon, light.
Schr Louisa McDonald, Muskegon, light.
Schr Louisa McDonald, Muskegon, light.
Schr Hanca, Manistee, light.
Schr Hanca, Manistee, light.
Schr Ella Elleuwood, White Lake, light.
Schr Ella Elleuwood, White Lake, light.
Schr Ella Elleuwood, White Lake, light.
Schr Ataunto, Muskegon, light.
Schr Ataunto, Muskegon, light.
Schr Ataunto, Muskegon, light.
Schr Ataunto, Muskegon, light.
Schr Gheney Ames, Kingston, corn.
Schr Hungarian, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr Gheney Ames, Kingston, corn.
Schr Hungarian, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr Gheney Ames, Kingston, corn.
Schr Fmeilne, Manistee, light.
Prop Tarder, White Lake, sundries.
Schr Cecilis, Muskegon light.
Schr Gender, Graud Haven, Graud Haven, Schr T. W. Clifford, Montague, sundries.
Schr T. W. Clifford, Montague, sundries.
Schr Icharder, Graud Haven, Graud Haven, light.
Schr Elchard Winslow, Buffalo, grain.
Bark Two Fannies. Escansba, light.
Prop Peerless, prop Messenger, prop R. C. Brittain, prop Portage, prop Messenger, prop R. C. Brittain, Prop Portage, prop Messenger, prop R. C. Brittain, Peop Portage, prop Messenger, prop R. C. Brittain, Peo

See Damascus and Die. "See Damascus and die" is a proverb both of the Turk and Arab, and to them it is the very prototype of the glories of heaven. "Wooded park traversed by running water" is "Wooded park traversed by running water" is the literal meaning of paradise as used in the Koran. When we consider that for the greater part of the year most of Syria is an arid desert, without sign of tree and no wanter save that gathered in cisterns, it is no wonder that the sight of running water is a most voluptuous pleasure to the Arab, and that his imagination delights to dwell upon "esh Sham" (Damascus), with its forests of green trees and innumerable streams and canais, and sees in it the abode of perfect bliss. To the European eye, that is accustomed to see extensive groves and fields in a high state of culture, or to the American, who is accustomed to look upon the verdure of vast virgin forests, the Plains of Damascus cannot make such an overwhelming impression. vast virgin forests, the Plains of Damascus cannot make such an overwhelming impression. Reaching it, as he must, by the stage-coach from Beyrout, that runs over the only road we find in Syria fit for vehicles,—built by the French in '1860, to enable them to transport their, troops and equipments,—the traveler at first shares the delight of his Moslem companions, but on entering the city he is inclined to exclaim, "Are these diapidated walls, these rugged streets, these mud-walled houses, famous Damascus?" But as he enters these mud-walled houses he will find them adorned with the most gorgeous splendor that thought mud-walled houses he will find them adorned with the most gorgeous splendor that thought can imagine or pen decict. Lamartine, in his "Travels in the Orient" gives a most vivid description of some of these luxurious apartments, with their foundains and flowers and marbles and gems.—Correspondence Yonkers Gazette.

AMUSEMENTS. MILLER'S GARDEN.

The Musical Sensation of the Season. Grand Gala Concert and Summer Night's Festival Tuesday Eve'g, Aug. 13, at 8 o'clock sharp,

North Clark-st. and North-av.

GIVEN BY THE GERMANIA MANNERCHOR,

Under direction of frof. O. SCHMOLL, in connection with the CHICAGO ORCHESTRA, eader, Prof. A. ROSENBECKER, consisting of 35 of

the best nusicians. ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. STEAMER FLORA.

Programme of extursions or this week, ending Aug. 17, from Clark et. bridge:
Tuesday, Aug. 13, to Evapton at 2:30 p. m. On the lake, at 7:30 p. m.
Wednesday, Aug. 14, on the lake, at 2:30 p. m. Grand theonight at 7:30 p. p.
Thursday, Aug. 15, to Evapton, at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Charcered in the eroliae. Parties can go to Evanston on the morning tep and remain there until 5 o'clock, p. mg. 18, to Washigan at 9 a. m. Califice at Evanstin at 10:30 a. m., Wukegan at 1 p. m., returning to Evanston at 7:30 p. t. Chicago at 9 p. m.
Saturiay, Aug. 17, on the lake at 2:30 p. m. To Michigan City at 9 p. m. Retrailing Sunday, Aug. 18, at 11:30 a. m.
Fare-To Washegan and return, 51: Michigan City To Wankegan and return, \$1: Michigan City urn, \$1: all other round trips, 50 cents.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON. THE MAJERONIS Monday, Aug. 14 every sening until further notice, Duman Great Play, CAMILLE.

EDUCATIONAL.

Granville Military Academy.

CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY 15 and 17 Sheldon-st. Sixteenth Year Opens Sept. 10. Able leachers in all the departmenta, English, Classi-cal, Art, and Musical, Miss Emily M. Noyes as As-sistant Principal. Elocution and Music specialities un-der Prof. E. M. Booth. Emil Liebling, and Mrs. O. L. Foz. Location choice, and buildings commodious Ample accommodations in the Boarding Department. MISS GREGG, Principal.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE Morgan Park (near Chicago),

Begins Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1878. Preparatory and Collegiate Departments, an Optiona Course; also Graduating Course in Music, Drawing and Painting, Specialities. For Catalogue address G. THAYER. Fres. Morgan Park. Cook Co., lii., or at 77 Madison-st., Chicago.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY.

Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT. Associate HENRY T. WRIGHT, A. M., Principals. A first-class Preparatory School for Boys. Location tractive. Educational facilities unsurpassed. Session gine Sept. 5, 1878. For full information send for cat-ogue to Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill. HIGHER EDUCATION FOR LADIES.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE. Elegant Buildings, Eight Departments, Twenty-three Teachers.

Thirteen Teachers in the Conservatory of Music connected with the College. Charges less than any School in the Luited States affording equal advantages and accommodations. Fall term opens Sept. 4. Send to Rev. L. C. PERSHING, D. D. Pittsburgh, Penn., for a catalogue.

The Thirty-fifth Scholastic Term will begin on the dirst Tuesday of September next. We are now able to say that the best facilities offered by any educational institution in America for development of both mind and body can be found here. We invite parents and quardians to come and see for themselves, and thus verify what we say. For particulars, catalogues, etc., address the Very Rev. W. COKBY, C. S. C., President, Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE. South Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass... Prepares Boys for Business. Scientific School, or College. The leading private school in the East. Established by its present Principal in 1842. Expenses \$450 per year. Refers to W. H. Swift. Henry W. Bishop, and Geo. H. Lafiln. For Catalogues address BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal. WILLISTON SEMINARY

AT KASTHAMPTON, MASS. The next term will begin sept. 5. The full course of study in both the Classical and English Denariments occupies four years, though students will be fitted to enter the best Scientific Schools at the end of the third year. Expenses as low as elsewhere and free tuition to worthy students. For estalogue containing full information, address J. W. FAIRBANKS, Principal. BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY.

STAMFORD, CONN. A HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Delightful location near Long Island Sound. Therough preparation for College or Business.
Forty-first year opens Sept. 9. Mlle. C. Broussais

French and English School for Young Ladies and Chil-dren reopens on Sept. 9 at 564 Michigan-av. She will be assisted by Mile. M. Broussais, Miss Jeffers, and GLEASON'S ACADEMY

339 West Adams-st.

Sacred Heart Academy

FOR YOUNG LADIES, 302 Chicago-av. The Fall Session will begin Monday, Sept. 9, 1878. For further information apply to the Lady Superior. DEARBORN SEMINARY.

985 & 987 Wabash-av.

The twenty-third year of this well-known School for Young Ladies and Giris, will open Wednesday, Sept. 11. For catalogues address.

Z. GROVER. MISSES GRANT'S SEMINARY. 128 1-3 & 130 Dearborn-av., Chicago,

will open wednesday, sept. 16. Ample accommodations for boarding and day pupils. For circulars address as above.

Froebel School and Kindergarten.

Will resume Monday. Sept. 9, 1878, at 25 Bishop court, east of Union Park. MISS SARA EDDY, Principal and Kindergartener. Irving Military Academy, Lake View, near Chicago. A Scientific, Classical, and Goumercial Academy for Boys. Educational facilities heat in the Austrawat. Send for Catalogue. Office, 186 Madison-st., Room 3, Chicago. Capt. J. CLAUDE HILL. Commandant; Col. G. 8. HOLLISTER, Frincical, Graduate U. S. Mil. Acad.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 11. Thorough in-struction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and En-glish. For particulars apply to JEWETT WILCOX, Esq., at the office of the Tremont THEO. HYATT, President. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Classical, Philosophical, Scientific, Law, and Preparatory Departments; oven allike to ladies and gentlement. Fall Term begins Sept. 10. For information address Frof. E. S. BASTIN, Registrar of the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ili. Academy of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL. For Young Ladies, under the charge of the Sisters de Notre Dame. Terms-Board and Tuition, per annum, \$130. For particulars apply SUPERIORESS.

Civil and Hechanical Engineering, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Trov. N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 12. The Annual Register for 1878 contains a list of the graduates for the past 52 years, with their positions, also course of study, requirements for admission, expenses, stc. Address WM. H. YOUNG, Treasurer. COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE. General Russell's School. New Haven, Ct. 44th year. Preparatory to College, Scientific Schools, or ousiness. Therough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, dc. Fuii information sent on application.

Miss Nott's English and French Family and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 33 Wall-st., New Haven, Conn. The Sixth Year opens Sept. 11. Circulars sent upon application.

Maplewood Institute For Young Ladies,
Known throughout the West for its great beauty of
location and superior instruction. Address Revs. C.V.
SPEAR and R.R. AVERY, the Principals, for prospectus PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. SEND for liustrated Circular for 1878-79. HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS, OPENS SEPT. 10. FOR circulars address L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis.

Риотовнарит. Photographer

Cabinets. 56: Cards. 53. BIRDS.

BIRDS NOCKING-BIRD FOOD, Gold Fish, and Aquaria, whole-sale sade retail as his Bird Store, MOES. BURT'S SHOES BEST. Ask YOUR Dealer for them.

BEAUTY:

Secretofa Fair Face.

An Item of Interest to Every Lady who Desires to be More Beautiful

Unfortunately not one woman in a hundred, subjected to the whims of an American climate possesses that basis and starting point of real beauty—a pure and clear complexion.

What nature has thus denied, art must be called upon to furnish.

It can be done; it is done daily. Frof. W. E. Hagan placed beauty within the reach of every unbiessed daughter of Eve when he discovered that entryrising article known in fashionable circles as the true secret of beauty, and called

MAGNOLIA

The Macnotta Batw is a sure device for creating pure and blooming complexion.

It conceals all natural blemishes in the most surrising and effective manner. rising and effective manner.

It removes all roughness, eruptions, redness, botches, freckles, and tan with magical power.

It drives away all evidences of fatigue and ex-

It makes the plainest face beautiful.

It makes the plainest face beautiful.

It gives the complexion a dazzling purity and makes the neck, face, and arms appear graceful, rotund, and plump.

It makes a matron of 35 or 40 look not more than 30 years old, and changes the rustic maiden into a cultivated city belle.

The Magnolia Balm removes all blemshes and conceals every drawback to beauty; and, while if it as harmless as water, if is to life-like in its effects that the closest observer cannot delect sit use.

Ladies who want to make themselves attractive can make an absolute certainty of it by using Hagan's Magnotila Balm, and we know of no other way. It is the cheapest preparation in the world, all things considered, and may be had at any drug store.

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RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,

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Your Old Can be beautifully DYED of CLEANED and REPAIRED, at triding expense. Expressed C. O. D. COOK & Mc-Clothes!

LADIES AND GENTS. Shawle, dyca and cleaned, etc.
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SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES of ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & OO.

111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.

Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

LEGAL.

LEGAL.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. IN THE CIRcult Court of the United States for the Northern
District of Illinois. In chancery. John N. Denison
and John W. Brooks w. The Chicago & Jows Railroad
Company, and also Charles I. Bowditch. William G.
Wolde is hereby given that in pursuages of the concree and supplemental order of said Court.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuages of the concree and supplemental order of said Court.

Person of the Court of the Court of the Court
of the Court House, the was seen and the forenoon of Wednesday, the 28th day of August, 1875.

At the front-floor of the building now used by said
Court said Court House, known as the Republic Life
Building, numbers 167 to 163 Lassille street, in the
City of Chicago. County of Cook, and state of ill
Building, numbers 167 to 163 Lassille street, in the
City of Chicago. County of Cook, and state of ill
said court said the court of the consecure six hundred thousand dollars of bonds now outstanding said mentioned in said decree, and also aubject to redemption as provided by the laws of the State
of Illinois, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said
decree and particularly described as follows.

All the railroad of the said cettending from Joliet,
in the County of Will, to Foreston, in the County of
Ogie, in said State of Illinois, including right-of-way
therefor, road-bed, super-structure, irod. ties, chairs,
splices, boits, nuts, spikes, all the lands and depot
frounds, station-houses, depots, visitets, bridges,
Illimber, and materials, and property purchased for the
construction of said railroad, all the eights, therefor,
cars, and machinery, all kinds of rolling stock owns.

Station-houses, depots, visitets, bridges,
Illimber, and materials, and property purchased for the
construction of said railroad, and all the franchiese and rights of the said Chicago & Iowa Kailroad
Company relating thereto, and all the eights, tenders,
spilees, boits, nuts, spikes, all the dispices, tenders,
spilees, boits, nuts, spikes, all the dispices,

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STONE.

PROPOSALS FOR STONE.

Rock Island Assenda, Ill., Aug. 10, 1878.

SEALED PROPOSALS for Strone.

Both Island Assenda, Ill., Aug. 10, 1878.

SEALED PROPOSALS for some consendat to o'clock a. Manual and the strong of the s

OCEAN STEAMSHIP. STATE LINE.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS ETHIOPIA. Aug. 17.8 am i CIBC ASSIA, Aug. 31.8 am BOLIVIA. Aug. 24.2 pm i DWONA. Sept. 7. 20 m New York to London direct. 20 m Cablins \$55 to \$50. Excursion Tickets as reduced rates. Second cablin, \$40. Sept. 9. 20 m HENDERSON BROTHERS, 30 Washington-st.

North German Lloyd.

WHITE STAR LINE Carrying the United States and Royal Mail between ew York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Com-any's office, 48 South Clark st. ALFRED LAGREGIES, Gen'l Western Agent. Draftson Great Britain and Ireland. CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices. Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. P. H. DU VERNET. General Western Azeat. RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturda excepted. Sunday excepted. Monday excepted.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN BAILWAY.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago and Council Cars west of Chicago.

d. Depot corner of Wellis and Kinzie-sta.

b-Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st. and Canai and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices. 39 Clark-st., and at depots.

Mendota & Galeaburg Express. 7:35 a.m. 7:30 p.m.
Ottawa & Streator Express. 7:35 a.m. 7:30 p.m.
Ottawa & Streator Express. 7:35 a.m. 7:30 p.m.
Ottawa & Streator Express. 10:00 a.m. 3:20 p.m.
Dubuque & Stoux City Express 10:00 a.m. 3:20 p.m.
Pacific Fast Express. 10:30 a.m. 3:40 p.m.
Pacific Fast Express. 10:30 a.m. 3:40 p.m.
Otwore's Grove Accom dation 11:00 a.m. 2:05 p.m.
Aurora Passenger. 2:15 p.m. 7:55 a.m.
Mendota & Uttawa Express 4:15 p.m. 10:40 a.m.
Aurora Passenger. 3:15 p.m. 7:35 b.m.
Downer's Grove Accom dation 6:15 p.m. 7:35 b.m.
Downer's Grove Accom dation 6:15 p.m. 7:35 b.m.
Omaha Night Express. 9:05 p.m. 6:55 a.m.
Casa Fast Express. 9:05 p.m. 6:55 a.m.
Kansas City & St. Joe Express. 9:05 p.m. 6:55 a.m.
Kansas City & St. Joe Express. 9:05 p.m. 6:55 a.m.
Rainsa City & St. Joe Express. 9:05 p.m. 6:55 a.m.
Palleng Divinger Care and Palleng But wheel

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-whee Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha of the Pacific Express. the Padiac Express.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randelph-st.

Kansas City & Denver Fast Rx "12:30 p. m. " 3:35; m. st. Louis, Springfield & Texas "9:00 a. m. "7:559. m. Mobile & New Orleans Ex. ... "9:00 a. m. "7:559. m. St. Louis, Springfield & Texas "9:00 a. m. "7:559. m. Peoria, Eurilington (Fast Ex. "9:00 a. m. "3:350. m. & Keoku Express, "9:00 p. m. "3:350. m. Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex. .. "9:00 a. m. "3:40 p. m. Streator, Lacon, Washfon Ex "12:30 p. m. "3:530. m. Joilet & Dwight Accommdat'n "5:00 p. m. "9:10a. m. CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

Leave. | Arrive. Bay, and Menasha through
Bay Rapress.

Connomowoe, Wank'sha, Madison and Iowa Express.

Niwankee Fass Mall (daily).

9:00p. m.

9:00p. m.

4:00p. m.

9:00p. m.

4:00p. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Pau and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

Leave. | Arrive. St. Louis Express \$ 5:30a. m. \$ 6:20 n. m. \$

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

Depot. foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacing Hotel, and as Painer House.

Leave. | Arrive.

Mall (via Main and Air Line). Leave. Arrive.

Mall (via Main and Air Line). 7:00 a. m. %:53 a. m. Day Express . 9:000 a. n. %:23 a. m. 10:30 a. m. 10:30 a. m. 10:30 a. m. Night Express (daily). 6 5:15 p. m. 8:00 a. m. Night Express . 19:00 p. m. 25:45 a. m. PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

Leave. Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: So Clark-st., Page of Mongrand Pacific, and Depot Chronistion Buildings. Leave. | Arrive. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

PITTIBBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. (Clacinnati Air-Line and Rokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side

KANKAKEE LINE Depart. Arrive. Cincinnati, Indianapolis & 9:40 a. m. 8:00 p. m. Night Express. . 4 8:00 p. m 7 7:00 a. m. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman au. Ticket Office, 50 Clark-st., Sherman House.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS BAILBOAD

Ticket Offices: 77 Clark et., 125 Deaborn-et, and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-eta.

Leave. Agrice. Day Ma | 9:00 a.m. 4:20 p. m. | 8:00 a.m. | 4:20 p. m. | 7:15 a.m.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Joseph Murphy, the comedian, is stopping at the Tremont House. The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician. No. 88 Madison street (Triburz Buliding), was at 8 a. m., 76 deg.; 10 a. m., 76: 12 m., 78; 3 p. m., 79; 8 p. m., 75. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.49; 8 p. m., 29.40.

About 7 o'clock last night Thomas Hinchy, 12 years of age, residing with his widowed mother at No. 220 Twenty-eighth street, while bathing in the Ogach Slip, near the North Pier, was drowned. The body was recovered by Officer O'Regan, and

The clothing-cutters dropped in at No. 7 Clark street last night, on their way home to supper, and fransacted a little routine business of a private character. The headquarters were given up for the rost of the evening to an alleged-to-be "musical" society. They howled till late.

The bill of particulars in the McArthur case has been sent to Washington by District-At-torney Bangs. The Miller defaitation of \$15,000 will be added to it, and McArthur's bondsmen will be sued for the foil amount of the shortage. The bill of particulars will be filed some time, next

At 2:30 yesterday afternoon Michael Roach, aged 28 years, and residing at No. 208 Sedgwick street, had his collar-bone broken by falling against a post. He worked at Elevator "B," and while riding on a platform car was thrown off by a sudden jerk of the engine. He was removed for treatment to his residence.

The widow of Mr. Brown G. Gilmore, of Carro, who was a member of the Odd Fellows' Renevolent Society of this city. has lately received from that organization the sam of \$2,267. Mr. Gilmore, who became a member of the body in 1876, had peid in assessments to the amount of \$36.80, which produced for his family the large sensit above mentioned.

At a meeting of the Second Regiment at At a meeting of the Second Regiment at their armovy last night, the Captains of the different companies reported on the proposition to go to St. Louis and compete for the company and battalfon prizes to be distributed at the militar display Sept. 10. 11, and 12. The reports showed that about 250 men had volunteered to go, but none of the details have been arranged. The companies meet for drill this evening.

meet for drill this evening.

The Committee of gentiemen appointed to look after the interests of the House of the Good Suppherd met yesterday evening at the rooms of the Union Catholic Library. The principal business before the meeting was the making out of a list of 100 names of gentlemen prominent in the different professions and trades to constitute a general committee to take charge of the coming festival in behalf of the House. The Committee will meet again Wednesday evening.

The Chicago Board of Underwriters held a The Chicago Board of Underwriters held a meeting yesterday afternoon at its office, No. 127 LaSalle street. The object of the meeting was to further consider the application of various firms to allow carbureters to be used in business buildings. At the previous meeting the opinion prevalled that carbureters were hazardous and their use should be prohibited, but use definite action was taken. At this meeting the matter was again fully discussed, and finally it was decided to refer the whole matter to the Secretary of the Board, Mr. Alfred Wright, with power to act. A certification of the secretary of the secreta fully discussed, and finally it was decided to refet the whole matter to the Secretary of the Board, Mr. Alfred Wright, with power to act. A certifi-cate from the Secretary of the Board will be neces-sary hereafter to put a carbureter into any build-ing in the city.

Ing in the city.

The Denver Tribune of the 10th says:

'Lonis McLane, brother of the man murdered by
the Utes near Chevenne Wells last week, arrived
in Denver yesterday for consulation with 6ov.
Routt. All efforts to find the body of the murdered
man nave been unavailing, though traces of the
Indian attack were plainly visible in a ravine near
Old Cheyenne Wells and about twelve miles northeast of the station. Mr. McLane says no Cheyennes have been in the neighborhood lately, but a
band of Utes were encamped near the scene of the
nurder, and he does not doubt that his brother was
killed by them. The Indians have disappeared,
and no trace of them can be found. The search
for the body will be continued."

The Union Veterau Club met at the

The Union Veteran Club met at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening, Gen. Martin Beem in the chair. The attendance was large, and, after the transaction of some routine business, J. G. Smith, E. A. Cummings, and J. S. Scribner were appointed a Board of Trustees for 1878-79-80. The question of whether the Club would participate in the proposed reunion of the woldiers and sailors of the county was discussed at some length, and a resolution approving such a remnon was adopted. Corresponding Secretary Pratt tendered his resignation, which was tabled, and, on motion, the Employment Committee was instructed to report to the next meeting three names from each ward to form a Campaign Executive Committee. The Club adjourned for one week.

The Oakland (Cal.) Mirror, one of the gushing society papers of the Pacific Coast, perpetrates the following good one, which will be acutely relished by the aristocratic decendants of those who sold whisky to the Pottawatomies some forty years ago: "Since the recent organization in taisetty of the Chicago Sociat Club, others of like character, though more sectional, are being taiked up. The organized society admits aid former residents of Chicago, including the North Side, while the new one now under consideration is to be formed of those who resided only on the South Side of the great city of the Northwest. It is well-known that the great avenues of Chicago are on the South and West Sides, and that the aristocracy generally have always had their mansions on these divisions of the Garden City of the Lakes. North-Siders will please stand back."

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest

North-Siders will please stand back."

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest mon John W. Walling, ship-carpenter, accidentally drowned in the river: John Heine, the 15-year-old boy torn to shreds in the planing-mile of Wintermeyer & Dembyey, through accident and carelessness on his own part; and upon John Brassell, 50 years of age, at No. 139 West Kinzie street, for whose death John Carroll, 19 years of age, was held responsible. The County Physician's post-mortem showed that the deceased had suffered from a multiplicity of diseases, and the evidence indicated that Brassell had thrown the first stone in the quarrel, and was in a great measure to blame; therefore, the jury found that deceased had come to hisdeath through a complication of diseases of both stomach and lungs, and although death was accelerated by the fall or blow, yet, from lack of evidence, the prisoner, John Carroll, could not be held, and they, therefore, recommended his discharge. The friends of the deceased will, it is said, make an effort to procure an indictment before the Grand Jury.

said, make an effort to procure an indictment before the Grand Jury.

The ladies in charge of the Flower Mission have established a mission headquariers at the Athenaum Building on Dearborn street, where all donations of flowers and money—of both of which they are in need—may hereafter be sent. While the ladies have not lessened their labors in the distribution in sweet-scented and ever-welcome charities, they feel that, with increased facilities, they feel that, with increased facilities, they don't accomplish a work still greater than that done in the past, and, therefore, begleave to suggest that the very hight of the flower season should be marked by an unusual care for Sweet Charity, and that this, their call, should not be passed unheeded. Those who have seen the smile of joy light up the said faces of the occupants of the hespitals when presented with but a single flower; those who know how the unfortunate and bed-ridden ones look forward to "flower-day"; those who are aware of the comfort and timely assistance rendered in hundreds of cases by the mission to the poor and distressed, will, it is hoped, not fail to respond to the demands of the cause.

The Chicago Catholic Bureau of Immigration, as a part of its work, has just issued an address to the Catholic people of every nationality in the United States impressing upon them the deplorable fact of crowded cities and enceavoring to awaken in them a spirit of enigration to the colonies already planted in the Great West, where, by industry, they can establish good homes, and in time attain competences for themselves and their families. The address makes prominent mention of the decision lately rendered by the Secretary of the Interior, which throws open to pre-emption the entire unsold lands of the Iracific Railways at \$1.25 an acre, and which will, if confirmed by the Supreme Court. offer extraordinary inducements to all who care to embrace them, to secure some of the richest lands in the world, in well-settled neighborhoods, at the rate of \$100 for an 30-acre farm. The address closes with an invitation to the Catholic people, Irish, German, and French alike, to inform themselves through the Bereau in regard to this important subject, and prepare themselves to enjoy this golden opportunity when it is presented to them. Information will be furnished, on receipt of postage, by the Secretary, Mr. M. O'Dowd, 77 and 79 Clark street, this city.

A peculiar and a noticeable characteristic of the Bohemian race, as represented in this city at least, is a love of littigation. Whether concerning a murder, a murderous fight (for all Bohemian fights are murnerous), or a petty difference of opinion, the littigation is earnest, sharp, and, to them, or absorbing inverest. This trait of character was fully exemplified in a suit which took place ip one of the Justice Courts a few days ago. One Bohemian sued another for the possession of a coat. It must have been an old one, for one littigant ewere that he had worn it for four years, and the other party "went one better" and swore that it had covered his Bohemian frame for five years. The general testimony as to the value of the garnent might be, seconding to a South Town.

in a rain-storm. That it would have been an unworthy associate of the occupants of the rag-bag was the testimony of several witnesses on each side. However, the two lovers of a dispute which is clothed in the garb of legality went to law and lawyers. The law demanded \$4 as advance costs, the lawyers got \$10 each as a starter, and the fight began. The cost of the coat, after having been knocked around in court a few days, was just about \$50 in money. There is no way of even approximately estimating the damage done to the immortal souls of several candidates for the white robes, golden harps, and coascless music of a Bohemian heaven, for the oaths flew thick and fast in every conceivable direction till the Court hardly knew whether it was a case of a coat or pair of bants that he was trying. The same wild and insatiable desire to get a chance to commit perjury was shown yesterday at Justice Berhardi's Court in a a cross-warrant, cross-complaint, cross-question, and cross-answer case wherein Mrs. Sparks, the mother of the murderer, and Mrs. Weinberg appeared against a man named Frank Wana, and vice versa. From all that could be gleaned from the somewhat donotted evidence of wana, the women had inddiged in a loose-tongued exchange of flattering remarks with Wana shout a trivial matter. They say that Wana was the offender. He says that they did it all. The mind of man cannot conceive how the affair will terminate.

"What is it?" asked Justice Foote yester-

conceive how the affair will terminate.

"What is it?" asked Justice Foots yesterday afternoon, addressing his remarks jointly to a man in laboring-man's clothes and a woman in violently-speckled violet-colored calico. They satisfied by side in one corner of the Court. looking it at ease. The man rose, and, grasping the chair for support, approached the rail. Leaning over he whispered cautiously in the Court's ear. His Honor smiled, and looked with a pitying expression that said plainly: "Well, the blanked fools ain't all dead yet." Putting on a semblance of pleasure, he remarked. "Going to get married, ch? Well, I've got something right here," and he dived into a stack of law-books and brought up "Haines' New Treatment," which he opened as if to read a moral disquisition upon the sin of marrying. "Let me see your license." The griming groom produced the document, and the Court questioned the couple as to the facts therein set forth. Of course it was all right, that he was said to be 39 years of age and she 29; but then the Court questioned the couple as to the facts therein set forth. Of course it was all right, that he was said to be 39 years of age and she 29; but then the Court is excussible for dwelling a little on that point with a woman who has crow's feet, century-wrinkles, and every indication of at least 40 winters and summers. She was 29, and at 29 she would be put down. It went down on the paper, but with the Court it would not quite go down. "Well, now join your hands," said the Court. She blushed, put her hand to her mouth, and giggled. He granted something unintelligate. He takes her right hand with his left. "No, no, not that way. Right hands across." They change again, and, after much giggling on her part, bashful exciamations on his, and amused interest on the part of the Court, they are all ready. "Now make this short," said she admonistingly. "All right," says the Court. A few words, a significant nod of assent, and the great mysterious proposition of one and one makes one is solved. "Is tha "What is it?" asked Justice Foote yeste

The police made another expedition against the bumboats tying in the lake basin close to the Government pier tast night, but it was evident that those in charge of the disreputable resorts "got the tip," for when Capt. O'Donnell and Lieal. Haves, with eighteen men, boarded them not a white man was to be found, and only three darkies, one of whom was quietly engaged in sawing. "The Arkansaw Traveler" off an old violin, and the others were thrumming a bunjo and a guitar—all bland and innocent in the extreme. The little steame Bret Harte. Capt. Blewett, had been chartered for the occasion, and a 19 o'clock Capt. O'Donnell and party and a TRIBUNE reporter got on board and quietly steamed down the river. The officers enjoyed the trip hugely, with the exception of Capt. O'Donnell, who was intent upon bagging his game. The Harte ran down to the southern end of the pier, and, as she went around into the basin and headed for the bum-boats, the little steam was if the breakwaier to the pier, was slowly steaming away from one of the boats. Capt. Blewet crowded on steam, and the ilarte was soon thumping against the big our boat and by Haslett and Beneett. The police made another expedition against

rothe body will be continued."

The Union Veteran Club met at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening, Gen. Martin Beem in the chair. The attendance was large, and the fartewasson thumping against the body state of the continued of the boats. Capt. Blewett crowded on steam, and the fartewasson thumping against the break water to the pict. A number of officers boarded her, but found only two darkies. At the other boat said to be run by Big Ed Buras and "Black Jack") a slim and tall African would participate in the proposed reunion of the soldiers and sailors of the county was discussed at some length, and a resolution approving-such a remnon was adopted. Corresponding-secretary Pratt tendered his resignation, which was tabled, and, on motion, the Employment Committee was instructed to report to the next meeting three names from each ward to form a Campaign Exective Committee. The Club adjourned for one week.

The Board of Managers of the Rosehill Cemetery Company met yesterday pursuant to a call for their regular quarterly meeting, which was held at the office of Angre Van H. Riggins, Room 125. No. 132 LaSalle street, and solved provided with the deligation monity for the regular business that came before the meeting. Van H. Riggins tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and Whitam H. Parner was duly elected to fill the vacancy. On motion, Van H. Higgins was elected Treasurer and Joseph Gow Secretary of the Company, which was accepted, and Whitam H. Parner was duly elected to fill the vacancy. On motion, Van H. Higgins was elected Treasurer and Joseph Gow Secretary of the Company, which was competed and been receiving a salary of \$1,500 per year, which was cut off, and the Secretary, who had been receiving a salary of \$1,500 per year, which was cut off, and the Secretary, who had been receiving a salary of \$1,500 per year, which was cut off, and the Secretary, who had been receiving a salary of \$1,500 per year, which was cut off, and the Secretary, who had been receiving a salary of \$1,500 per year, which wa

THE NATIONALS.

The longest and most unsatisfactory political meeting which ever obstructed the track of an unfortunate reporter was held at the Tremont House last night. The National County Central Committee were the ones who did the meeting. They began about 7 o'clock in the evening and got through, at least they 'adjourned, at 1:30 this morning. What they did is one of those things which no rellow can find out. One member said that he didn't know what had been done; another wouldn't tell; and a third said that nothing of importance was done. The whole affair was a move of preparation for the Convention of to-night at Hershey Hall. A reporter assed who were to be nominated, or, in other words, what the result of the Convention was to be, and the person addressed repited just as though the thing—the slate—bad not been already made up. The meeting adjourned only after one of the members expressed a belief that all gas burned after 12 o'clock would be charged extra. As the Nationals pay nothing for the use of the club-noom, they hastily withdrew, lest they should be obliged to recompense the hotel in a slight degree for the really large amount of money wasted on them in days gone by.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sherman House—Frank S. Gilson: Minneapolis: E.

on them in days gone by.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sheyman House-Frank S. Gilson, Minneapolis; E. M. Ford, Des Moines; M. H. Stevens, Charsworth; the Hou. G. L. Merritt, Springfieid; C. E. Failer, Beividere; the Hon. D. E. Hill, Akron, O.; J. F. Williams, St. Paul; James A. Smith, Portland, Ore; D. B. Turnbull, sbensnec, O.; E. L. Green, Negauneer... Tremont House-The Hon. A. H. Wille, Galveston, Tex.; the Rev. Thomas L. Helliveston, Tex.; the Rev. Thomas L. Hellivell, Freedom, Ill.; the Hol. William Lathrop, Rockford; Col. J. H. Arter, Cleveland; Mrs. Virgunia Ravisees and daughter, Mobile: the inon-mine the state of the state o

THE CITY-HALL.

Ex-Supt. Hickey was at the rookery in the afternoon. He is doing nothing at present. Thus far 1,920 saloon licenses have been sued, against 1,957 during the same period last

action of the Mayor having stirred up the delin-The Comptroller's clerks are at work on

the policemen's July scrip, but it will not be ready for delivery until the fore part of next week. Marshal Benner spent the day at the Stock-Yards superintending the erection of buildings to be used during the firemen's tournament.

The Treasurer's receipts were: Comptroller, \$282; water office, \$2,207; Collector, \$3,352; total, \$5,842. He paid out about \$2,000.

The Health Officer's report for last week shows that 417 notices were served to abate nuisances, and 350 nuisances were abated. The weight of stuff unat for food condemned was 4,117 pounds. The following were the most important

building permits usued: Patrick Brannock, two-story and cellar brick-dwelling, 22x45, No. 587. West Monroe street, \$2,000; Bannah Martin, four two-story and attic brick dwellings, 88x44, Sholto and Gurley streets, \$6,000. The deaths last week were 204, an increase The deaths list week were 204, an increase of 19 over the preceding week, but a decresse of 21 from the corresponding week in 1877, and of 48 from that in 1876. Of the decedents 113 were under 2 years old. Cholera-infantum carried off 40, convalsions 14, consumption 15, whooping cough 9, and accidents 8.

COUNTY BUILDING.

"Jack" Stephens, Clerk of the Criminal Court, left last evening with his family for a two-

reeks' visit to Minnesota Samuel Roberts, under indictment for perjury, alleged to have been committed in the Country Court in swearing in a suit that he had seen a Mrs. Bragg in too close relations with a gentleman a little "off color," tried to get away yesterday by a motion to quash the indictment. but he did not

Judge Rogers, in the Criminal' Court yesterday morning, decided the constabulary question. In the case of Sieman, who had filed a petition asking leave to file an information in the nature of a que warrante calling on the country Constables to show by what authority they served papers, etc., in the city, he refused the petition, and held that Constables were country and

with.

The County Board of Equalization will meet this moraing and every day during the week to hear complaints. Its Chairman announces that no complaints will be heard after Saturday. The Board, nader the law, has been supposed to be in seasion every day for two weeks, but it appears that it has not been.

Commissioner Fitzgerald was at a pronic Sunday, as were most politicians, and since it is generally known in advance who will be delegates to the ordinary Democratic Convention, he was telling his friends yesterday that he had gained two votes,—votes which Kern would otherwise have gotten for Sheriff.

Commissioner Lenzen deserves favorable mention. Yesterday he put his foot down on the proposition to elect the Wardens for the Insane Asylum and Hospital for another year, -that is, re-clect the present Wardens, -and he was successful. He did not do sil the voting, but he is responsible for the defeat of the scheme. If he did not vote thus for the purpose of reconsidering at the next meeting, he will be credited by the people with defeating at least one of the "Ring" schemes.

Ald. McCaffrey was drawn as a Grand Juror yesterday. So were a reat many others of the same way of thinking. Commissioner Conly put his name in the hat, and rumor has it that it was for a purpose. The fact is, the Grand Jury is fast becoming anything but what the law-makers intended, and at the present rate of progress—its drawing being in the hands of the County Board—it will soon become little else than the receptacle and organ of the imalice and grievances of the Commissioners and their friends.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The internal-revenue receipts, yesterday were \$27, 367. The exports of alcoholic spirits yesterday

were 150 barrels.

The tax on distilled spirits yesterday aggregated \$21,440; tobacco, \$5,737; beer, 64. The subscriptions to the new 4 per cent oan at the Sub-Treasury yesterday were \$104, 300. The disbursements at the Sub-Treasury vesterday were \$4,000 carrency, \$2,000 gold, and \$2,000 in silver.

yesterday were \$4,000 carrency, \$2,000 gold, and \$2,000 in silver.

Collector Smith yesterday received Surgeon-General Woodworth's weekly yellow-fever report, which is as follows:
OFFICE SURGEON-GENERAL U. S. M. H. S., WASH-INGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1878.—Abstract of sanitary reports received during past week under the National-Quarantile act:
For Ends.—Vever has appeared at Port Ends.—Port Ends Cardenas-Yellow fever in city, but not yet among hipping. La Grande, Cuba—One fatal case yellow fever Science La Grande, Cubo-One late case relief in shippine.

Bombay—There were twenty-six deaths from cholers, week ended June 18.

Multin-Outbreak of cholers on British troop-ship, from india; was brought under control by authorities, and disease did not lodge in Malta. Advices to July 18.

Reports from other places report good health.

Surgeon United States Marine Hospital Service.

CRIMINAL. Officer Michael J. Crow, of the Armory police, was arrested vesterday upon a complaint alleging perjury. He gave \$200 bonds before Jus-tice W. F. DeWolf, and will have a hearing Aug. 19. J. C. Yergin is the complainant.

James Connors, the young man shot by Officer John McTigue, of the Twelfth Street Station, on the 17th of February last, while attempt-ing to rescue two prisoners arrested by the officer, died yesterday at his father's residence, 537 South Union street.

Valentine Hass, one of the city scavengers, was before Justice Hamill on a change of venue from the North Side Police Court, and was fined \$100 for two offenses,—violating the ordinance governing scavenging, and obstructing a sewer with the fruit of his midnight toll.

reet and Eighteenth place. They all esc d, it is thought, left the city. Yesterday street and Eigencenta place. They all escaped, and, it is thought, left the city. Yesterdays man giving the name of Frank Hall was before Justice D'Wolf, charged with being a party to the assault. The case was continued to Friday, and in default of \$2,000 bonds Hall was put in jail.

John Lamb, the notorious thief who tried John Lamb, the notorious thier who tried to play a wholesale robbers at the Coliseum some two years ago by turning off the gas on an audicace, we yesterday arrested by Lieut. Simmons upon subjecton of having committed some early morning neak work that has been going on for some days past in the West Madison street district. But it transpires that Lamb was only released from the Milwaukee Workhouse last Thursday.

Sunday evening Patrick Lahey, of Lahey Bros. on Fifth avenue, in a quarrel with Alexander Kearns over some business transactions at Caapin & Gore's, smashed him over the head with a beer glass. Last night at the corner of Madison street and Fifth avenue, the younger Kearns, a lithe, good-looking fellow, met the Laheys, and avenged the assauit on his father by whipping both. Patrick Lahey received a quite severe scalp wound by falling upon the edge of the curb-stone.

Kitty Gibling, the alleged accomplice of Suydam, the land-pirate, was furned over to the Sheriff yesterday morning by Constable Hartman. Subsequently she had an interview with State's-Attorney Mills, and it was agreed that she should Attorney Mills, and it was agreed that she should be used as a witness for the prosecution, though it is understood that immunity was not promised her. Constable Hartman took charge of her, she not being tocked up, he promising to have her at the examination of Suydam, which takes place before Justice Pollak this afternoon. Nothing ad ditional of importance was learned yesterday regarding the case.

Michael Kuebler, living at Palatine, was arrested Saturday on a charge of attempting to poison his wife by administering a dose of croton oil, and had it not been for the prompt action of her physician it is alleged that she would have died. The parties have lived together very unhappity for some time, and it is alleged that it was with a view of getting rid of his troubleome partner that Kuebler attempted the crime. He was taken before Justice Keith, and held to the Criminal Court in \$1,000. Mrs. Kuebler will site a bill for divorce on the above grounds as soon as she is able to be out.

able to be out.

About 9 o'clock Sunday evening James Capon, while in W. Biecha's saloon, No. 438 Canal street, was set upon for some unknown cause by Joseph and Jordan Kraterill. Joseph hit him under the right eye with a beer glass, Jordan bit the foreinger of his left hand severely, and, after knocking him down, both jumped upon him with their feet, and beat him unmercivally. Capon's injuries are not considered dangerous. The brothers left the saloon to avoid arrest, but were arrested early in the morning by Officer J. M. Lacey, Justice Morrison held them in \$500 to the 16th.

Detectives Wiley and Murropae, westerder. Justice Morrison held them in \$500 to the 16th.

Detectives Wiley and Murnane yesterday arrested "Bid" Houliban and Albert Emmeil, alias "Albater," two well-known West Division thieves, whom they found loading about the Lake Park. The latter had in his possession \$210 in cash, and it would be an even thing to bet 100 to one that he came by the money dishonestly. They correspond to the description of two young men who have been doing early morning sneak-work along State street and the avenues; but, should the police fail to stick them on any such charge, Houlihan will go to the workhouse upon several old executions against him. The partners of these men—James Davis and Pat Hanrahan, alias "Pulver,"—were recently arrested for burglaries in Litchfield, in this State.

Arrests: Charles Tyler, expressman, charged with larceny as bailee of a couple of small packages given him for delivery by E. L. Wadsworth, of No. 642 Fulton street: Fred Hollistein, charged with embezzling money from Frank B. Barboda, penter, by whom he was formerly employed: Thomas McGinty, a youthful member of the State-street gang of pickpockets, arrested at the request of his parents by Detective Steele: Stephen Moore, charged with the burglary of about \$20 worth of goods from Pendergrast's grocery on Fourteenth street, near Third avenue; G. Scherer, Louis Schwachow, and David Thornton. summoned for keeping their saloons open after midnight; Jennie Hayden, charged with the larceny of \$40 from a Rockford Granger, recently arrived in town; Amanda Williams, charged with disposing of a gold watch and chain by Dora Costelio and others from a Scotch Granger several days ago. Arrests: Charles Tyler, expressman,

days ago.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Laura Frazier and Hattie Steele, larceny of \$40 from M. Hatcher, of No. 249 State street, \$500 to the 16th; Charies Stewart, larceny of a whitewash brush, \$500 to the 13th; Jacob Loeb, Lou Coville, and Sueie Bell, disorderly, \$50 fine; Max Goldberg, Charles Stewart, William Ease, and Louis Wolf, larceny of two large iron kettles, worth \$200, from Orr & Lockett, No. 186 Clark street, and selling the same for \$4.20 to M. Schwartz, junk-dealer at No. 381 Jefferson street. \$500 to the 13th; Denis Lynch and William

Heslop, vagrants, twelve hours to leave town: Daniel Murphy, assaulting F. C. Roberts, to the 13th; John Egan, charged by Herman Fromm with holding him up and robbing him of \$15 Saturday night on Laurel street, near Lyman, \$000 to the 16th; John Burns, and Willie and Eddie Cummings, youngsters of about 10 years of age, charged with destintion, continued to the 13th; Thomas Graham, charged with assaulting H. B. Martinyhith a knife, in front of the Post-Office, \$400 to the 13th; Dominick Walsh, vagrancy, four hours to leave town: William Lawrence, alias "Slippy," \$100 fine for vagrancy and \$50 fine for carrying concealed weapons. Justice Morrison held Charles A. Amberg in \$1,000 bonds to the Criminal Court, for the embezzlement of some \$700 from a japanning firm at No. 17 Canal street, by whom he was employed as a collector; Elizabeth Schroeder and two children, destitute, sent to the County-Agent; Mary Fallon, Jenne Holmes, Daniel Curtin, William Murphy, Annie Wright, Michael Burke and Kate Corbett, vagrancy, \$100 fine.

Last Tuesday it was noted in The Tunaune that upon the preceeding Monday afternoon as Mrs. Elia M. Addison and child, residing at No. 109 Loomis street, were passing the corner of Van Buren and Loomis streets, one of figung of small boys snatched and ran off with a pocketbook, containing an \$1, 800 note in favor of S. Waggoner, and signed by J. Russell Jones, a few other papers, and a few cents in change. A few days before, a member of the same gang of kids had snatched a bocket-book containing \$4 from Mrs. Margaret Popp, residing in the neighborhood. The empty pocketbook was afterwards found in the ditch. Officer Henry C. Scott arrested for the thefts John Hickey, Arthur and Thomay Burns, all three under 12 years of age. Then he learned that the chief operator, a little fellow named Welsh, had been arrested in Hyde Park for larceny and burglary, and was at present in the County Jail. Welsh squealed, and the officer found the note under a sidewalk where the young rascal had hidden it. Young Hick

THE SOUTH TOWN. PERSONAL-PROPERTY RETURNS.
The South-Town Assessor hopes to get through with the personal property some time to-day. All the work is completed with the exception of the sments on a few banks, private bankers, and heavy down town houses, but it is believed that these have been sufficiently considered to enable the Assessor to arrive at conclusions regarding them to-day. The Tribung pointed out some weeks ago the difficulty encountered in getting at the assessable property of the private bankers. The Assessor has been the private bankers. The Assessor has been laboring with this class and testing the genuineness of their schedules by examining them under oath with regard to their possessions. In this he is assisted by Mr. John M. Rountree. The five schedules with which the Assessor is most dissatisfied are those of Messrs. Christoph, Silverman, Foreman, Meadowcroff Bros., and Lunt, Freston & Kean. The two first-named gentlemen were put on the rack yesterday, and the result was an admission on Mr. Silverman's part that he had misapprehended the exact requirements of the schedule, but that, according to his knowledge of what was necessary to be returned, he had acted in all honesty and candor. He still maintained, however, that his schedule was substantially correct, and expressed his entire willingness to have the Assessor examine his books, and see if he was far out of the way. Mr. Christoph took the position that his schedule was right, and absolutely refused to be the Assessor see his books. No conclusion was arrived at yesterday in either case, and the examination will proceed and be concluded this morning. As long as a taxpayer swears to his schedule it is difficult to see how the Assessor can put him down at what seems to him, in view of all the knowledge he has obtained as to the person's taxble property, the proper figure. These private bankers' schedules are admitted to be the most unsatisfactory kind of papers that an Assessor has to consider, the difficulty being that while they are technically correct they are in reality and very often untrue and incomplete, although it is difficult to prove them so. Possioly, however, some consciences may be quickened under the solemnities of an oath, and in this way the truth may be arrived at. laboring with this class and testing the genuineness

THE SHOEMAKERS.

The shoemakers' strike has had no new develop ments since Saturday. The manufacturers are ap-parently firm in their intention to refuse the terms demanded by the "bottomers," and the latter as yet show no signs of weakening. A reporter called upon Mr. G. W. Weber, of the Weber Manufactur-

ing Company, yesterday. Said he:
'The men have now been out of work one week. If they should go to work, even at the increased rate of wages, it would take them twentyone weeks to make up what they have lost. In fact, they are playing a lossing game all through." "How does it effect the manufacturers?"
"I is rather a benefit than otherwise to have

the men stop work for a few weeks. I myself hav enough stock on hand to last two months, and so Last April, Officer Watson was stopped do not feel alarmed, although I am sorry for the "But the time will come when you will have to have workmen or shut up shop."
"It will be about like this: At the end of two months there will be certain lines of goods that we will get short of, and then, if we choose, we can put in men epough at the advanced price to make up the deficiency in those lines, and ther also, if we choose, we can discharge them and let them remain out of work all winter. That is what the manufacturers can do, if they desire to. I don't want to oppress the shoemakers, but I can't afford to pay more than \$3.50 acase. A man might as well quit business at once as to attempt to go on while he is losing money."

"How is it about the introduction of Chinese labor in the factories."

"How is it about the interoduction of the factories?"

"We have had several very good offers from the Six Companies. They are willing to make better terms with us than usual, because they are anxious to introduce the Chinese to Chicago. It would be the entering wedge, and, once established here, they could soon get into other trades and occupations."

be the entering wedge, and, once established here, they could soon get into other trades and occupations."

"Are the boot and shee manufacturers generally inclined to accept the other of the Six Companies."

"I think they would if it were not for fear of trouble. We are not particularly anxions to get our heads broken by the Communists."

"How does the work of Chinese shoemakers compare with that of the common workmen?"

"It is just as good. See here."

Mr. Weber produced from a large case a pair of women's shoes.

"These," said he, "are from Sampson's factory at North Adams, Mass., where Chinese alone are employed. I venture to say that they are as well made as any of the same grade produced by any other factory in the country. Now, what are the figures. These shoes cost me 70 cents a pair. It seems incredible that one of these shoes can be made for 35 cents, but it is. It sell these shoes wholesale at \$1.15 a pair, giving me a profit of over 50 per cent."

"So it is; but you must remember that it is only on Sampson's shoes that I make that much. On all other goods the percentage is far below that figure. Now, what is the logic of it? Sampson's goods are sold to me at a price affording me a far larger profit than any other goods, yet Sampson's sames

an other goods the percentage is far below that agure. Now, what is the logic of it? Sampson's goods are sold to me at a price affording me a far larger profit than any other goods, yet Sampson undoubtedly makes a good profit himself."

Mr. Weber also exhibited other Sampson shoes, riving the cost and selling price of each style. One pair costing 80 cents was marked \$1.25, one costing 60 was marked \$1. The reporter was next invited up-starte to the werk-room to talk with the shoemakers, severatiof whom were still there finishing up their jobs.

One man who was engaged on the work known as treeling stated to the visitor that for the last year his wages had averaged \$12 a week. Two younger men said that they carned \$13 and \$13.50 a week respectively. The reporter asked what the "bottomers" had been earning. The men agreed in saying that the wages af the "bottomers" had averaged from \$7.50 to \$9 a week. but that work was not considered of so high a class as treeing and other branches, nor was it so difficult.

THE STRIKERS AT THEIR HEADQUARTERS were in the best of spirits. In the forenoon they reported that John Nulsen. a manufacturer dolars.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

HARMS' EXTRAS.

The regular weekly meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all of the members present except Mr. Cleary.
Under the head of unfaished business, the reso Intion of Mr. Ayars, looking to rescinding the ac-tion of the Board in voting Harms "extras" on his contract for the Court House foundations, was ns contract for the Contributes foundations, was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Mulloy, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

EXTENDING THEIR TERMS.

The resolution of Mr. Mulloy looking to extending the term of office of the Wardens of the Hospital and Insane Asylum for one year from Sept. 1

was taken up.

Mr. Spofford moved that the resolution be tabled, and the motion wis lost. Those voting in the negative were Messrs, Bradley, Conly, Fitzgerald, Hoffmann, Lenzch, Mulloy, and Wheeler, Cleary being absent. Cleary being absent.
Some discussion then followed, the object being to await the arrival of Mr. Cleary, without whose vote it was impossible to erry the scheme. This resulted in the further consideration of the subject being laid over temporarity.

The resolution of Mr. Julloy rescinding the action of the Board in extenting the term of office of the County Agent and his assistant was next taken up.

up.

Mr. Fitzgerald moved to place the resolution on file, and the motion prevailed by the following vote:

Yeas—Ayars, Boese, Fitzgraid, Hoffmann, Lenzen, Meyer, Spofford, Senne—8, deary, Conly, Mulloy, Tabor, Wheeler—7. PAYING (RDERS.

Intion, and claimed that the impecunious employes of the Sheriff were behind the move,—men who nad always been complaining, etc.

Mr. Mulloy said, in reply to Mr. Fitzgerald, that he was in favor of the resolution, and thought it a little strange that certain Commissioners were willing to changeathe rule in favor of contractors, and were doing it every week, but when it came to the employes they kicked. The resolution was finally lost by a vote of 9 to 6.

A communication was read from M. G. Townsend, who wants to sell land to the county to enlarge the farm, asking the Commissioners to visit the property at his expense. Referred.

THE DIAWING OF A GRAND JURY for September was then proceeded with. The following were drawn: M. Murphy, M. H. Madden, M. C. Clancey, John Bowler, M. Fields, Luke Agnew, Elisha M. Ford, John Humphrey, John Elmsted, Matthias Eck, W. H. Ranstead, M. C. Hickey, W. S. Johnson, George Ring, Julius Malkosky, A. W. Raffen, John McCaffrey, C. A. Howley, James A. Blane. W. Hopkinson, Matthiew Koch, Valentine Keich, and W. H. Broadingth.

The Clerk of the Criminal Court submitted his report for the past six months. The report showed that the fees collected had been Sl. 201. and that

The Clerk of the Criminal Court submitted his report for the past six months. The report showed that the fees collected had been \$1, 201, and that the fees carpied and not collected had been \$4, 201, and that the fees carpied and not collected had been \$4, 776, and that there was a balance in his hands due the county of \$1, 193. Referred.

Bids were then opened for repairing the roof of the Normal School building at Englewood, and, on motion, the award was made to J. B. Ford, the lowest bidder.

The Committee on Judiciary reported in the matter of Recorder Brockway's extra compensation, and recommended that an order for \$1,500 in his favor-be drawn. The report was concurred in by a vote of 11 to 4.

The Committee on Public Service reported in favor of making the award for furnishing the county with coal for the year to Henry Baker, at his bid, which was the lowest, the lower bidders having withdrawn. The report was concurred in unanimously:

POOR-HOUSE WARDENS.

The proposition to extend the term of office of the Wardens of the Hospital and Insane Asylum

POOR-HOUSE WARDENS.

The proposition to extend the term of office of the Wardens of the Hospital and Insane Asylum until Sept. 1, 1879, was again taken up on motion of Mr. Bradley. Some discussion followed, and the proposition was lost by the following vote: the proposition was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Bradley, Cleary, Conly, Fitzgerald, Hoffmann,
Mulay—A.

Naus—Ayars, Boese, Burling, Lenzen, Meyer, Spoftord, Taoor, Wheeler, Senne—9. Mr. Senne introduced the following, which was

Mr. senne introduced the following, which was unainfously adopted:

WHENEAS, The Northwestern toll road between the city limits and Jefferson gate is in a condition not fit for public travel for miles, on account of neglecting to have the stone recently drawn thereon covered with grayel; therefore, be it disasticed. Thist. A. J. Snell, the owner of said road, be and he is hereby requested to put said part of the road in sattable condition without delay, and the Committee on licads and Bridges is hereby instructed to see that the above is compiled with, and in case of failure to report to this Board at its next meeting. And be it further ire to report to this Board at its next necessary. As a left faither Resofted. That the owner of said road be and he is hereby notified that if hereafter a distance on any road is repaired with stone, and the same is not covered with gravel or other material without unnecessary delay, so as to make it suitable for public travel, the gates on such part of the road will be opened by order of this Board without any previous notice.

The Board then adjourned for one week. MICHAEL REESE. HIS CHARITABLE BEQUISTS.

The will of the late Michael Reese, the San

ancisco millionaire,
quests to charitable and educational purpose to the Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum and
Home Society. \$20,000
Hospital. 10,000
York. 25,000
York. 25,000 Home Society.

St. Luke's Hospital.

Ost. Luke's Hospital, of New York.

To the Mount Sinai Hospital, of New York.

To the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of New York.

To the Regents of the University of California,

to be by them invested in the founding and
maintaining allbrary, to be known and called
the Reese Library of the University of California. fornia To Jacob Rosenberg and Henrietta Rosenfield, of Chlcago, in trust, to bed abursed by them in such charities as they may think fit. To Mrs. R. C. Johnson, in trust for charitable purposes, recommending the Home for Aged People and Lyhnz-in Hospital. To the Eureka Benevolent Society of San Trancisco.

To the German Hospital of San Francisco.

To the German Hospital of San Francisco.

To his nephews, H. L. Frank and Joseph Frank, in trust for the Orphan Asylum in Cleveland, U., and other charities in Chicago.

To a clerk named Leonard, who has been employed in the office.

2,500

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEWSBOYS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10, -I am sure the citizens are very thankful to you for your remarks relative to the newsboys not being allowed on the street-cars, and I trust they will be the means of an order being issued preventing them. To allow them to jump on and off before starting, however, would still be a great annoyance, especially to ladies. Passengers can just as well purchase before enter

something better can be done for those poor boys. At present they are (as a whole) a swearing, gambling set of little vagabonds, under no control, and fast graduating to become a burden to the State. I would propose to change the newsboy to a newscarrier, and the name of the "Newsboys" Home to the "Newscarriers" Home.

Let the city be divided into districts, and the different districts apportioned to men who, after a thorough canvass for orders from the inhabitants, will purchase whatever number of papers they may desire for their districts from the different newspaper offices, and employ those boys as "delivery-boys," giving each a certain portion of a street. By this system there will be just as many newspapers sold, and as many boy's employed; they will then be under a master and accountable to him for their good behavior, and there will be an ambition inspired, as the best "deliverer" will command the best wages. In a short time the ooys will be uniformly dressed, and be as neat, clean, and polite as the A. D. T. Company boys. The only time they will be together will be when they are under the eye of their employer, and the majority of them when they get older will aspire to something better,—no more grouping on the corners, swearing, cursing, shouting, screaming, gambling their earnings, and committing all kinds of petty depredations.

As for the boot-black portion, how many famiboys. At present they are (as a whole) a swear

corners, swearing, cursing, shouting, screaming, gambling their earnings, and committing all kinds of petty depredations.

As for the boot-black portion, how many families spend as mach getting their boots cleaned on the street-corners as would feed and clothe one of those boys! in their homes he would be useful for a hundred little things besides,—cleaning knives, carrying wood and coal, going messages, etc. To a stranger it must appear odd to see one of our well-dressed citizens leaving his home on a fine morning with a pair of muddy boots on. We are accustomed to see it, and do not mind it.

All the news-shops, barber-shops, and cigar-stores on the leading streets would then keep a boy to brush boots, etc., and both citizens and strangers would soon know that they could get their boots brushed in any news-shop, barber-shop, or cigar-store. This change would not injure anything or any one, but would make a different boy, or set of boys,—boys of whom we may have been ashaned in the past, out of whom we may be proud of in the future.

POMEROY'S "DEMOCRAT."

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—It appears that the meeting of the Amalgamated Trades-Unions on Sunday last was taken advantage of by an irresponsible member of the Typographical Union to vent his spleen against the editor and proprietor of Pomeroy's Democrat,—so far successful that he succeeded in carrying through a resolution coupling that paper with the Inter-Ocean. It is presumed that a majority of those present in Maskell Hall, in their eagerness to manifest a condemnation of the Inter-Ocean (which was well-deserved), forgot in their eagerness to manifest a condemnation of the bater-Occaa (which was well-deserved), forgot entirely the great wrong they were inflicting on one of the stanchest friends of labor in this country, or hesitate a moment to consider the hidden motives of the man or men who covertly and cunningly framed this resolution.

Now, in all candor and reason, are not the employes of the Democrat office in a better position to state the case than the car's paws of Pomeroy's enemies? Those not informed would come to the famediate conclusion on reading the report of that meeting that the Democrat as well as the Inter-Occaa was paving less per 1,000 ems than the Union'demanded. This is not true. Mr. Pomeroy not only mays the Union scale now, but at one time paid even more than that body asked and received. True, the proprietor of the Democrat some time ago found fault at the manner in which the Union rules were carried out in his office; out this was the result of inefficiency and supidity on the part of the Chairman of the office. Mr. Pomeroy never interfered with the internal arrangements of the composing-room with this single exception, nor even questioned his employes concerning their affiliation with the Union.

We are Union men, in hearty sympathy with every movement for the amelioration of labor, and earnest in every work that looks to the advancement of our craft; but we utter our indignant protest against so much of the proceedings of last Sunday as tended to inflict a grievone wrong on the Democrat, and thrust a stab into the back of a working man's advocate.

Ye Skinker.

PHILIP CORCORAN,
WAITER L. ADAMS,
Y. SKINNER,
THOMAS EDWARDS,
WILL KELLER,
JOHN KELLER,
E. T GARDINER. J. W. JOHNSON.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The interview in your pap Caicado, Aug. 12.—The interview in your paper of Aug. 12, Jand the article in last Sounday's paper, does me great injustice. It is not true that I ever took the acknowledgment of Mrs. Suydam to any deed or requested her to sign any deed. All the connection I ever had with any deed from Suydam and his reputed wife was and is as follows:
Mr. Suydam was owing money to certain parties in
this city, and proposed to them to convey some
property to secure such claims. I was requested
by them to take a conveyance of the
property as trustee and hold the deed in
cescew until certain acts were performed
by Snydam which should be satisfactory to the
gentlemen he wished to secure. I personally had
not one cent's worth of interest in the transaction.
Mr. Snydam introduced a woman whom I had eccasionally seen him with to me as his wife. I had
no knowledge whether she was his wife or not
until a long time after the making of the dued to
me. These are the facts in regard to the deed (so
far as I know she signed the deed voluntarily).
The whole transaction is within the knowledge of
several prominent citizens, and can be proven

COMPRESSED AIR.

Motor for a Street-Car.

New York Sun.

Mr. Henry Bushneil, of New Haven, is the inventor and constructor of a new compressedir motor street-car, the chief peculiarity which is that he is able to force air into his receivers until his gauge registers the enormous oressure of more than 3,000 pounds per square which are twenty feet long, and only eight inches in diameter, inside measurement. There are four of these, two lying side by side above the axles, and next to the wheels on either side of the car. Between them at one end are four other tubes, six feet long and six inches the car. Between them at one end are four other tubes, six feet long and six inches diameter, inside measurement. The material is wrought iron three-eighths of an iuch thick, lap-welded. The heads of the tubes are one and a half inches thich, and are welded in. The double-cylinder engine which utilizes this air in turning the wheels of the car does not differ materially from a steam-engine, except that its two cylinders are only two and three-fourths inches in diameter, inside measurement. The machine built by Mr. Bushnell to compress the air consists of three steam air-pumps. The first and largest is merely a feeder to the second. The air that comes from it is condensed to a pressure of about six pounds. This denser air is more worthy of the prowess of the second pump, which in turn crushes it into a greatly smaller compass. The gauge on the compressing machine has registered 3,500 pounds per square inch. The plungers of the second and third pumps have no heads. They are merely rods of steel forced into vessels containing oil. As the plunzers move out and in, the surface of the oil falls and rises, admitting the air through one valve and forcing it out of another. It is, therefore, necessary to have the packing of the plungers only oil-tight, not air-tight, under the tremendous pressure. Air, like all other substances, gives out heat while being compressed, and it is necessary to

not air-tight, under the tremendous pressure. Air, like all other substances, gives out heat while being compressed, and it is necessary to cool the chamber that first receives the air from the third pump by a covering of cotton-waste saturated with water. On the other hand, the expansion of the air as it is given off at each half-revolution of the car-engines absorbs heat, and, after running the car for a short time, the engine-cylinders and escape-pipes are whitened with frost. This coolness destroys, in part, the elasticity of the air as it enters the cylinders.

and, after running the car for a short time, the engine-cylinders and escape-pipes are whitened with frost. This coolness destroys, in part, the elasticity of the air as it enters the cylinders. To remedy this, Mr. Bushneli will surround the cylinders with stout metal jackets, beneath which he will force air with the sid of a small pump geared to the machinery of the car. This newly-compressed air, he says, will supply heat enough to keep the cylinders warm.

The writer rode, recently, on the new car as far on the Whitneyville road as Mr. Bushnell could go without interfering with the trips of the horse-cars. The motion was easy, and at times about twice as rapid as that of a horse-car. The new vehicle obeyed the engineer promptly in starting and stopping. The distance traveled in going and returning was a little over a mile. At the start the gauge registered 1,800 pounds. At the return the pressure indicated was 1,500 pounds. When the str was allowed to escape from a turned cock the roar was frightful, and was as irritating to the ear as escaping steam. In running, however, very little noise is heard from the escape-pipe, because the escaping air is made to pass through a mass of ordinary curled hair. This device Mr. Bushnell esteems one of the most important of his inventions. He has no doubt that it would prove equally efficacions in deadening the sound of escaping steam.

Friends of Mr. Bushnell claimed that he could never make a receiver capable of retaining air at the high pressure he had in view. The air that was in the tubes last Thursday was pumped in, he says, on the 26th of June. The gauge then showed 2,100 pounds. The pressure gradually lessened until two weeks ago, when it was 1,900. At that time a small leak was discovered. This leak was closed with the turn of a wrench, and, after that, not a pound was allowed to blow off, to gratify the curiosity of visitors, just previous to the short trip referred to.

Mr. Bushnell called attention to the small diameters of his largest tubes. He said that a pressure of 2,000 pounds per square inch would give by calculation on the head of each tube an while the pressure of control of the pressure of give by calculation on the head of each tube an aggregate pressure of only fifty tons, while the two-feet heads used by the inventor of a rival compressed air motor, would have to withstand an aggregate pressure of 180 tons if a pressure of 800 pounds per square inch should be put on, as the inventor claimed was possible. The heads are necessarily the weakest parts of the tubes. A welded joint, such as his were, was usually reckoned twice as strong as a riveted one.

one.
On a previous occasion Mr. Bushnell made a round trip on his car on the Whitneyville road, a distance of a little over four miles. The pressure was then reduced from 1,350 at the start to 750 pounds on the return. A company called the United States Motor Power Company has been formed, and Mr. Businell is its President.

THE MISSOURI TREASURY.

A Sensation Caused in St. Louis by Furthe A Sensation Caused in St. Louis by Further Allegations Affecting the Efficiency and Integrity of the State Treasurer. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. St. Louis, Aug. 12.—A great sensation was

created in St. Louis this afternoon by the publication of the following in an Evening Post

created in St. Louis this afternoon by the publication of the following in an Evening Post extra:

The researches of the Evening Post into the condition of the State Treasury have resulted in the discovery, this morning, of additional developments, which are calculated to startle the whole community, and to prove the existence of a continued defalcation and a criminal misuse and loss of more than half a million of State funds. We are not in a position to give our authority for the statement, but we are willing to assume the responsibility for asserting that the July interest on the State bonds was not paid by the State, but that more than \$200,000 of the coupons are now held by a bank in New York until it shall dispose of certain so-called Kanass City water bonds to reimburse itself. These bonds, which are part of "the security" which the State Treasurer holds for his deposit in the Mastin Bank, are extensively advertised in New York, and offered for sale at par. Their real value is somewhere between 50 cents on the dollar and 10 cents, as they are not a bond of the City of Kanasa City at all, even if they were guaranteed by Kanasa City at all, even if they were guaranteed by Kanasa City at all, even if they were guaranteed by Kanasa City at all, even if they were guaranteed by Kanasa City at all, even if they were guaranteed had some city bonds which do not belong to the State Treasury, and had no business there. In addition to this shortage of interest money, amounting to \$220,000, we are in a position to affirm that the State Treasurer has, since his induction into office, carried among his assets a worthless check on the Mastin Bank for \$296,000, which was turned over to him by his predecessor, Mercer, and accepted by the Legislative Committee as so much cash making a deficit in the State Treasury of \$516,000, in addition to this shortage of interest money, amounts to over \$1,000,000, so far as we known, and the amount admitted by the Treasure to be deposited in the Mastin Bank. The total amount of State mo

DESPLAINES CAMP-MEETING. This camp-meeting will begin Thursday, Aug. 15. and continue until the evening of Thursday, Aug. 29, 1878. Commencing Thursday, Aug. 15, and continuing daily, except Sunday, until Thursday, Aug. 29, 1878, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway will run its trains from and to the Kinzle and Canal street depot, at Chicago, and the camp-

Leaps Chicago. 9:30 a. m. 3:30 p. m. 4:45 p. m. 5:40 p. w. 6:30 p. m. On Sundays, Aug. 18 and 25, trains will be run as follows: Leave Chicago, 8:45 a. ni.; leave Woodstock for the camp-grounds, 8:15 a. m; leave camp-grounds for Chicago, 6 p. m. arrive at Chicago, 7 p. m.; leave camp-grounds for Woodstock, 6:15 p. m. Tickets can be bought at city ticket-office, 62 Clark street, and at the Kinzie and Canal street

Belluno in 1805. He was insane on religious subjects, and conceived the idea of imitating upon his own person the crucintion of our & vior. He constructed within his lodging-room a wooden eross, and provided himself with nails ropes, a crown of thorus, etc. Anticipating that he could not easily nail himself to his cross, he made a net which he fastened over it, securing it at the bottom of the upright beam, as that it might partly sustain his weignt. He then assumed his crown of thorus, removed his clothing, and girded his lions with a white cloth, wounded his side with a knife, and, introducing himself into the net, nailed his two feet and his right hand to the cross. And at last he succeeded, by a series of ingenious prearranged contrivances, in swinzing the cross with his elf upon it out at the window, so that it confronted the villagers as they came out the next morning. He was, however, taken down and cured of his wounds, though not of his melancholy.

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic is the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutrition properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, fore-generating, and life-austaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeedbed conditions, whether taresult of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; and in every form of debility, particularly, if resulting from pulmonary complaints. It is friendly and helpful to the most delicate stomach. Caswell, Hazand & Co., proprietors, New York.

MARRIAGES.

GARDINER-HALE-In Chicago, Aug. 10, by the Rev. Clinton Locke, D.D., as Grace Episcopal Churca Dr. J. Carlos Gardiner, of Madrid, Spain, and France Grosvenor Hale, daughter of Dr. E. M. Hair, of the COREY-VICKERS-In this city, Aug. 11, by the Rev. Father Delany, Judson R, Corey to Nellie Vice ers, both of this city. No cards.

DEATHS. WOLFE—Aug. 12, at 485 West Taylor-st., Lorent Margaret, infant daughter of Kate and liatph worfe. Funerai at 11 o'clock by carriages to Caivary. McDONNELL—On Sunday, Aug. 11, in New Orleans La., Dr. John McDonnell, Sr., veterinary surgeon atte of this city, after a brief lines, at the age of a

years.

137 Rochester (N. Y.) and Dublin (Ireland) papers please copy.

BROWN—In this city, Aug. 12, of consumption. Mary E., only daughter of R. B. and Elizabeth Brown, Funeral from 535 Finton-st. to-day (13th) at 1 o'clock p. m. to Graceland Cemetery, by carriages.

137 New York City and Brooklyn (N. Y.) papers please copy.

please copy.

CASINELLI-Sunday, Aug. 11. at 5 p. m., after a brief illness. Stefano Casinelli, aged 48 years.

Funeral this (Tuesday) morning, Aug. 13, at 10 octobe sharp, from his late residence. 532 State-at, to Calvary Cemetery by carriages. Friends of the family invited to attend. family Invited to attend.

ADAMS—At 129 Western-av., Aug. 12, 1878, Mrs.
Sarah M. Adams, aged 69 years and 7 months, mother
of the Rev. S. H. Adams, pastor Western Avenue M. Church. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SERVE AN INJUNCTION ON DISEASE SERVE AN ANJUNCTION ON DISEASE by invigorating a feeble constitution, renovating a debitated physique, and enriching a thin and innutritions circulation with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest, the most highly, sanctioned, and the most popular tonic and preventive ineristence. It strengthens the stomach, remedies torpor of the liver and bowls, and gives a healthful impulse to the secretive and discnarging functions of the kidneys and bladder. Not only does it arrest and prevent the recurrence of majarisfevers, but it furnishes the only adequate asteguard against them to persons who have sever been afflicted with those maladies, but would be liable to incur them if medicinally unprotected, belliuminates from the blood certain impurities which the most skillful pathologistic assign as the exching causes of those agonizing complaints, rheumstism and goul, and it is, moreover, an excellent remedy for an enfeebled or overwrought state of the nerves, and for mental despondency.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SIXTH PIECINCT, Tweifth Ward, meet this evening at the Epicoal Mission, on Webster-av., to form a club and manurate the campaign.

gurate the campaign.

THE MANUPACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE Northwest will hold its regular monthly meeting this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the reading room of the Palmer House. Manufacturers generally are cordialy invited to attend. THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE SECOND
Ward Republican League at Kailroad Chapel, No.
717 State-st., this evening at 8 o'clock sharp. THE REV. DONALD FLETCHER WILL LEAD the noonday prayer-meeting to-day in Farwell Hall, No. 148 Madison-st.

AUCTION SALES. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS AT AUCTION,
TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 13, at 10 o'clock, at stores
178 and 178 Randolph-a.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALE. DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTH-ING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9:30 o'clock a.m., at stores 73 & 173 Randolph-st. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

OTHER MERCHANDISE,

EDNESDAY, Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock, at stores 173 & W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctionsers. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

At No. 528 West Lake-st., Near Union Park, AT AUCTION, THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 15, at 10 o'clock. The whole consisting of Parlor. Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels Carpeta, Argand Cooking Range, together with everything requisite for

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at stores 173 & 175 Randolph-st. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

SPECIAL Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1878, 9:30 o'clock a.m., we shall sell, without reser

200 Lots Hardware, y order L. C. Yott, Administrator, GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. Our Wednesday Auction Sale

BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS, For Aug. 14 will be a fine, well-se-lected stock of the best grades of custom-made goods for the Fall

By CHAS, E. RADDIN & CO.,

AUCTION SALE Boots, Shoes & Slippers THIS DAY.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Tuesday Sale, Aug. 13, at 9:30 a. m.,

Also 100 LOTS BANKRUPT STOCK.

FURNITURE, The Stock of a First-class Dealer. Parlor and Chamber Sets. Easy Chairs. Lounges, Safas, &c., &c. & full line Carpets, General Household Goods, &c. KLISON, POMEROY & CO., Auetra.

By M. M. SANDERS & CO., BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, Aug. 13, at 13:30 o'clock.

OIL-TANKS. WILSON & EVENDEN, A OIL TANKS

AND SHIPPING CASS,
47 & 49 West Lake Street.

OZETICA GO.

6F ERRO FOR GALAGES.

HAIR GOODS

VOLUME XX PIANOS AND

Now in their

New and Magnificent All Great Artists use them and recommend them.

Unrivaled in Tone, and beautiful in 188 & 190 State-s

MONEYto BY JOSIAH H. REED. No. 52 In amounts as required, on IMP PROPERTY, at BEST RATE. pplications received and pi H. A. HURLBUT, LAZARUS SIL BANKER, CHAMBER OF is buying and selling Government Orders, City Scrip, Contractors Exchange on London, Paris, Fra

TO RE Store and basement 38 LaSalle-nd fourth floors of 38 and 40 0x65; good light and elevator; any part. WM. C. DOW. 8 Tri OCEAN STEAD

FRANCE, Trudelle... wed.
PERENCE, Dance... Wednesds
VILLE DE PARIS, Santelle. Wednesds
VILLE DE PARIS, Santelle. Wednesds
TO HAVIE STORE CADIA, \$100;
Third Cade. \$285, Including wine, &
Steemers "Periere," "Ville de
sent." do not carry steemers." rent," do not carry scerage pa LOUIS DE BEBIAN OF W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark st., North German

Illinois Midland

NOTIO

Whereas the Circuit Court of in said Court pending, wherein others are complainants and the way Company and others are cand empowering Etchard J. Reause, to issue his certificates eclever in the sum of one thous purpose of paying the taxes at in the several counties in life same passes; and whereas in recrificates are created a first the issue thereof not to exceet to bear interest at the rate of to be payable in two veras from at the option of said Receive property before the expiration thereof shall be ordered by said the control of the

SEALED PROPOSALS, to me, Aug. 24, 1878, at Retted for furnishing within the last of the la